The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2499. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE ARABIA.

The Great Eastern in Salt Water.

Her Voyage from Deptford to the Nore.

SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE VESSEL.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia*, having arrived at Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, her mails and dispatches were forwarded by railroad, and reached this City last evening.

We enlarge the telegraphic abstract of her intelligence, with correspondence and copious extracts from foreign journals.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Weighing Anchor—Progress down the Thames—The Perils of Collision—Lack of Sea Room—A Night's Rest at Purfleet—Arrival at the Nore—Incidents of the Trip.

From the Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Times

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN,
RIVER THAMES, OFF PURFLEET,
Wednesday, 5:30 P. M., Sept. 7, 1859.

The *Great Eastern* is at this moment swinging up stream with the flow of tide, having arrived and anchored at this point at 10:31 A. M. Her trip down the worst and most crooked part of the river, 14 miles from her moorings at Deptford, has been very successful, and has demonstrated two facts of importance—first, that she is a perfectly manageable mass, and *can* get into her element,—sea-room,—a disputed question this morning; and second, that she steers well even at slow speed.

But to enter more into detail. Guests were invited to be aboard Monday evening, the tide being right for starting at 7, next morning. After spending a couple of hours on the ship Monday night, the immense amount of work required to get her into even river-worthy shape, indicated that the start would be postponed till this morning, at least. The after part of the vessel was a perfect machine shop,—lights flitting above and below, donkey-engines tugging at bales of stores in barges alongside, dingy figures groping about the vast expanse of deck, and the innumerable sounds of voices and machinery with the sharp clink of hammers closing rivets up, while away down in that deep gulf, the hold, fires glowed and blacksmiths hammered, like cyclops under their crater. In the forward part of the ship, out of sight, and hardly within hearing of the stern, all was quiet. Descending through the paddle engine rooms, and groping about the ponderous machinery, through dark labyrinths of stairs and passages, and whole blocks of iron caverns, twenty feet below the water, while above were tiers of apartments *as high as Fifth-avenue houses, and as long as Madison-square,* I began to realize the wonderful extent and capacity of the *Great Eastern.*

On Tuesday evening appearances were more promising; the engines being adjusted to the last set screw, were deserted, and only a few minor parts were in hand. Still, every portion of the ship except the decorated saloon and the engine-rooms was more or less a chaos of unadjusted fixtures and movables. Spars and compasses, cannon and crockery, hawsers and hampers, were strewn just where the donkey-engine landed them. Below, were all the sights of a great hotel or rather of a condensed town—a directors' meeting in one room, social and business parties in others—one saloon full of tea-drinkers, another o newly arrived guests, and others in the hands of the decorators—and when I say saloon, I mean a room as long as the width of two first-class city houses, nearly as wide, and twelve feet high. Below, several hundred men are receiving their pay; still lower, and a furlong distant, the crew are piling up stores—and so on *all the way down.*

Outside of this "little planet," as an enthusiastic shareholder calls it, the weather was charming and propitious, while even Father Thames forgot to fume, and smiled in the moonlight at his great offspring. At an early hour the passengers distributed themselves among the state-rooms, and took the first sleep in the *Great Eastern,*—an event to be remembered. Going on deck at daylight, this morning, I found steam up on the forward eight of the ten boilers. The other two were not fired during the day. At about 7 o'clock, Capt. HARRISON, Mr. ATKINSON, the chief pilot, and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, who signaled the engineers, mounted the bridge. Other officers were distributed all over the deck,—Capt. COMSTOCK, late of the *Baltic*, as a sort of consulting guest, stationed himself upon an intermediate eminence, to pass orders and watch operations, and Mr. SPENCE, the second pilot, stood at the extreme bow. Eight men were placed at the wheel, and were assisted by one of the donkey engines in moving the tiller. The steam-tugs *Victoria* and *Napoleon*, were attached to the hawsers in front, and two other powerful tugs were made fast alongside aft. Things now begun to look serious—will she go off to the sea, or shall we see her hard and fast as when she was to be launched, within the next half hour? But during this painful pause, let us look around. The morning is warm and splendid, some hundred and fifty guests and as many more workmen and sailors are rushing about the deck,—preliminary orders are given and executed, while outside, the shores are beginning to fill up with people, a fleet of steamers is coming out of the fog from London, and shoals of little boats from Greenwich surround the great ship. We look down upon these objects as from the top of a house at a procession in the street. The ship is drawing on an average of 22 feet of water, being some 5 inches "by the head" or out of water astern, a bad position for stearing; and is held by 6 cables at her bows, and 5 at her stern. The fear has been, that a high wind abeam would sweep the vessel ashore in spite of all precautions, at her naturally slow speed in this narrow channel. The wind to-day has been fresh, but averaging aft. At 7:20 A. M. the paddle and screw engines commenced turning slowly back and forth to "warm up." The tide was within about five feet of its full height. At 7:30 the eleven cables were slipped, and at 7:31 the screw engines began to work, the four steam-tugs started off, and the *Great Eastern* for the first time minded her own engines and her own helm. The surrounding people could hardly believe their eyes, so long had the ship been a fixture; but before she had got a furlong a continuous yell of triumph greeted her from every inch of standing room on either shore, while hundreds of people were seen rushing across the flats, down the streets, and up piles o brick and lumber, to see the noble spectacle. It was indeed an occasion for joyful demonstrations. For eight years the great ship had been the favorite topic and for three years she had been in the daily sight of these people, at times almost an eye-sore,—but now her own mistress, she was leaving forever her old haunts, for a field of boundless seas and a career of fame.

The cables (which will of course be fished up) were slipped, because it would have been impossible to get them all up at once, while raising a part at a time might let the vessel go ashore. The steering of the great ship through a narrow channel by her screw helm alone would have been impossible, since, in some places, she must turn sidewise without moving ahead, and to draw her by tugs alone would have been very inconvenient, but with her helm and the tugs to pull her head to starboard, and other tugs to pull her stern to port, and her own paddles and screw both to go ahead and both to back, or to go respectively back and ahead, the ship is *bound* to go to starboard at a speed which will not allow her to run the slightest risk of grounding. This was the only feasible way to get her down the river; and suffice it to say, it worked capitally. The movements of the tugs at each turn in the river may be imagined without further description. About half the time the paddle engines were still, occasionally they were backing, and at some critical points both screw and paddles were backing. Mr. RUSSELL at times so directed these movements as to largely assist her steering around curves.

The rudder being very hard a-port, the thrashing of the water from the screw in rapid motion against it would turn the ship's stern to starboard while the backing of the paddle-engines neutralized the propulsive effect of the screw. The speed of the vessel was from 2 to 5 miles per hour. At 8:10 o'clock, when just above Blackwall, the bark *Kingfisher* was discovered to be lying immediately in the Channel—decidedly the harbormaster's fault. Her crew not having time to weigh anchor, and being too stupid at first to slip the cable a little, obliged the *Great Eastern* to sheer to the extreme limit of the Channel, where she was in great danger of running aground. It was for the moment thought she was fast, but upon a vigorous backing of screw and paddle and a strong side pull of the tugs, three more of which were at once added, she swung clear. Immediately below Blackwall is the shortest bend in the *Creek*, and here the vessel ran in, backed out a little to get the right cant, and then went through splendidly. This phase of the agony was now over, although the flats are yet to come. A sagacious idea suddenly seized the passengers, as the excitement waned, to wit—breakfast—which, though irregularly served, was excellent, and highly appropriate under the circumstances. We arrived abreast Woolwich, seven miles, at 9:35. At 10:35 we had, without incident, arrived at this point. Turfleet, just above Greenhithe, and not far above Gravesend, the best place in the river for the ship to lie, since she can swing both ways from her bow anchor. After she commenced turning round, the bow tugs pulling up stream, and the stern tugs tacking in an opposite direction, it was 15 minutes before she was square *across* the river. At 10:35, one of the heavy 6½ ton bow anchors was dropped, and it has held the ship and a dozen small steamers fast against wind and tide. Our whole trip of 14 miles occupied about three hours, or a little less than five miles per hour—a very good speed under the circumstances. It was intended to run to the Nore to-day, but the delay at Blackwall was so great that the pilots did not wish to risk the falling tide.

The trip has been eminently successful in every respect, no vessels being run down or hit, and everything going in order. Nothing could exceed the smoothness and steadiness with which the paddle-engine operated. I never saw better fits in steam machinery.

Crowds of people lined the whole shore from Deptford down, and a dozen excursion steamers from London were in attendance, besides all sorts of yachts and small craft. Messrs. HOBBS and OAKFORD as well as Capt. COMSTOCK, represented the "States." Photographic artists have been at work all the afternoon taking the ship and various groups of distinguished persons. This evening some eighty uninvited people have smuggled themselves aboard somehow and the purser says he will clear them out to-morrow. Naturally enough the discipline is rather lax just at present.

There have been no great commercial or engineering facts elicited to-day, save that, as Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL remarked, as I offered my congratulations, "Now, she is a ship, and a few hours ago, she wasn't anything." I shall reserve a description of the vessel to appear with the account of the trial trip, which commences on the 17th inst.

WEDNESDAY, July 8—OFF SHEERNESS.

At 6 this A. M. the ship was swinging up stream again with the flood-tide. At 7:50 the sailors commenced to weigh anchor in two tiers on different decks, working at the same capstan. But they made little progress till the donkey-engines, for such cases provided, were applied. The vessel got under headway at 8:40. The screw made from 18 to 20 turns, and the paddle about 5½ per minute, most of the day the speed being some 5 or 6 miles. As the ship got into clear space the screw made 36 and the paddles 11 turns, the vessel making, as computed from the distance traveled by the propellers, minus their slip, 12 nautical miles per hour. One of the screw engines worked badly, and had to be stopped once or twice to adjust the piston packing. But Mr. RUSSELL's paddle engines were a model of smooth working. At 11 o'clock all the four tugs which have helped us to-day cast off and fell astern, the ship being perfectly free, and minding her own helm after the most satifactory fashion. She was on her "native heath," and seemed to feel it, for she started up at a clipper speed, and the ship's company felt it too, for a band suddenly appearing played the National anthem and airs, and the sailors manning the yards cheered vociferously. The river was here from 1½ to 2 miles wide and constantly spreading out into the Nore,—so the *Great Eastern* could take care of herself. At the higher speed of the engines, a slight vibratory motion was perceptible. At 12:30 the anchor was again let go and we are now lying for another flood tide to carry us over the flats, 11 miles beyond. I must close this letter at once to send it ashore for Saturday's steamer, although I could hardly add anything of interest, since this trip is a test of nothing. But her trial trip and her passage to America will amount to something. The ship is now fairly afloat, and we are all watching her every development with interest.

TUBAL CAIN.

SECOND DAY OF THE VOYAGE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NORE LIGHT, Thursday, Sept. 8.

After her first short run the *Great Eastern* remained at her anchor off Purfleet for the rest of the night, and slowly resumed her progress down the river at a quarter to 9 o'clock this morning. Her stoppage at Purfleet was a sad disappointment to many thousands who had been collecting at Gravesend all day, in the firm belief that she could or would stop nowhere else. Her slight detention at Blackwall Point, however, prevented this, and it became absolutely necessary from the state of the tide to bring up at once at Long Reach. The distinguished arrival threw Purfleet into a state of uncommon excitement. Every one within moderate reach of it, by road or rail, hurried to the little village, till it was thronged to the water's edge. Gravesend, also, seemed most unwilling to yield up its share in the great occasion without an effort, and before long crowded boats steered round and round the ship, the passengers cheering themselves till they were hoarse again, while the bands played "See the Conquering Hero Comes," "Rule Britannia," and all sorts of musical welcomes. For the rest of the evening there was a constant repetition of such visits. Not a vessel passed that did not turn up hands to cheer, while many, as they came down the river, dressed in flags from stem to stern. It was not till night had fallen that the great ship was fairly left alone, and began swinging round to her anchor with the rising tide. The night was a little puffy, and seemed inclined to become more so, but the wind fell as the moon rose, and the weather eventually settled down into a dead calm. It took upwards of an hour for the tide to turn the ship fully round, at low water, as she lay across the river for a short time in turning, she might almost be said to have stopped the navigation with her colossal bulk. During the night she swung twice again, and by daylight was lying with her head fair for the resumption of her course down the river. It seems almost incredible that a ship of such a size could have swung in any part of the Thames, but only nautical men can appreciate the fact of her doing so in a strong tide-way with a single six-ton anchor, which was crossed and recrossed no less than three times without the chain fouling it or the anchor being disturbed in its hole. At about 8½ o'clock this morning the vessel was again under way. The Marquis of Stafford had joined during the night, having traveled all the way from Scotland to witness the Great Ship's first efforts. Lord ALFRED PAGET also came on board before starting. One turn a little below Long Reach required to be carefully rounded, but with the depth of the water and greater breadth of the river this was accomplished with comparative ease. Just after passing it, a little brig, which was quite safe when she was sailing up, appeared frightened at the sight of the huge vessel, and, altering her course, stood almost across the path of the *Great Eastern,* and was within an ace of being run down. As the vessel approached Gravesend, multitudes of people could be distinguished along the shore. Gradually, as she came nearer and nearer, the air rung with their cheers, and the river was covered with boats of every shape and size, crowded with people, all shouting or waving hats and handkerchiefs. There was something almost affecting in the spontaneous enthusiasm and delight with which all seemed to hail the release of the noble ship from her long thraldom in the river. No matter whether it was a Hamburgh or Rotterdam steamer with half foreigners on board, or a fishing smack with a couple of men in the bows, none seemed too high or too low to do her honor, and her voyage down the river was one continued scene of vociferous welcome. Off Gravesend and in front of the thronging piers and terraces were several large troopships with detachments on board for India. The crews were in the shrouds of these; the soldiers, grouped in picturesque masses, stood on deck. From all, the Great Ship got a welcome which was worth a long journey to see, and which, triumphant as may be her reception in the States, is never likely to be surpassed, nor often equaled. With the parting cheers still floating across the water Gravesend was left behind, and the two tugs ahead began to go at greater speed as the Lower Hope was passed. Soon the water began to change its tint from dirty black to muddy, the cool air came fresher across the reaches, and those on board rejoiced at last at the long wished-for approach of sea water. The transition was marked in the usual disagreeable manner by the boilers "priming," as it is termed, and throwing showers of muddy water from the steam pipes over all the deck. This unpleasant inauguration, however, was soon over as sea water was fairly gained, and preparations were made for casting off the tugs and leaving the *Great Eastern* for once and for all upon her own resources.

The change, as may be readily imagined, made no difference, the wanderer being thus cast adrift being better able to take care of herself than any vessel that has ever yet floated or the world seen. Still, as the event marked the commencement of what we believe will be a long and triumphant career, and one which will inaugurate a new era in ocean steamships and ocean navigation, it deserved to be marked. The tugs were cast off the Chapman's Head, at the top of Sea Reach, the passengers with the ship's band being assembled aft and the crew forward. The National Anthem was played as the smoky auxiliaries left her head to her own control—the passengers cheering from one end of the vessel, while the crew swarmed into the shrouds forward to return the compliment. Thus the tugs were let go, after having performed their arduous duty under the most difficult circumstances in a way that commanded the admiration of the most experienced pilots on board. As soon as the vessel was left to herself an increased amount of speed was got on her. This was done, not in the least with a view of testing her power, but literally only to give her good steerage way and move her engines easily. Throughout the whole course down the river the paddle engines had never been moved at a greater speed than from 4 to 6 revolutions per minute, and the screw at from 12 to 18. In fact, neither engine was moved till it became actually necessary to assist the tugs. Yesterday, however, when our valuable little aids, which had realized the fable of the Mouse and the Lion and freed the *Great Eastern* from all her river toils, were cast adrift at Chapman's-Head, more speed was put upon the vessel, and in 10 minutes she set at rest for ever all doubt as to her being the fastest vessel beyond comparison in the world. It has already been stated that the proper sea-going trim of the *Great Eastern* is a little over four feet down by the stern. Instead of this she is at present six inches down by the head, while her whole draught of water is too light to allow the proper immersion to her paddle floats, and no less than four feet of her screw-blades are out of water.

Any one at all acquainted with steamships will see that an attempt at the real speed under such circumstances was out of the question. Yet even in this trim enough was done to show the marvelous power which this vessel will possess when fully ready for sea. At sea the *Great Eastern* is intended to work at 25 pounds of steam, the paddles going 14 revolutions and the screw 53. To-day the pressure of steam was under 17 pounds, the paddles never actually reached nine revolutions, and the screw only 27. Yet even when not employiug two-thirds of her power, and in the worst trim against a strong tide, she ran from the Lower Hope point to the Nore light-ship, a distance of 15 statute miles, in two minutes under the hour. Calculating from this *data*, it will be found that working to her ordinary sea-going power will give her, even in her present trim, an average of from 18 to 19 miles an hour. During the time that the vessel was going at this speed of 13 knots, or fifteen miles, the engines worked with an ease that, when their size and power are considered, was perfectly astounding. There was scarcely any vibration on the vessel, and, as far as could be gathered from outward objects, one might much easier have supposed one's-self writing in a Parisian *salon* than in the state cabin of the *Great Eastern* flying down the Nore. One thing connected with the vessel is as remarkable as her other characteristics. Even when going 13 knots an hour, there was an utter absence of "swell" in her wake—even less, as far as could be judged from the deck, than is made by the ordinary penny steamers, and not one-half as much as was thrown up by our own tugs.

The Nore light was reached at 12½ o'clock to-day, and the anchor let go in 8 fathoms, with 45 fathoms from the hawse-hole. Before anchoring the vessel was put about, and went completely round under steam in less than three quarters of a mile. In a few minutes afterwards Admiral HARVEY came alongside in his yacht, dipping his ensign as he approached, as every single vessel, man-of-war or merchantman, which has yet met the *Great Eastern* has hitherto done. In an hour afterwards the ship was surrounded by yachts and sailing boats of all kinds. During the run down from Gravesend the fixing of Mr. LANGLEY's steering apparatus was completed, and worked to perfection. Capt. COMSTOCK was, as on the previous day, at his post on the bridge, directing the steering by the signal indicator. Capt. HARRISON and the pilot were on the starboard paddle-box, and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL directed the engines. Mr. CAMPBELL, the indefatigable managing director, as usual, was everywhere. Among the passengers who started with the vessel were Mr. Penn, Jr., Mr. Ingram, M. P., Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. Appold, Mr. Oakford, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Ayrton, M. P., Mr. Smith, (the originator of the screw propeller,) Mr. John Dillon, Sir John Burke, and two of the ablest of the company's officers—Mr. Leverson, the solicitor, and Mr. John Yates, the secretary.

It is arranged that the *Great Eastern* is to leave her present moorings at 7 o'clock to-morrow and steam away easily to sea. It is probable, if the weather permits, that she may swing at the Foreland to adjust compasses, but Mr. GRAY has already effected so much towards rectifying their slight deviation that is scarcely necessary for the run round to Portland. As matters are arranged at present, it is expected that the *Great Eastern* will enter Portland harbor between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

FINAL ATTEMPT OF MR. LEVER TO CHARTER THE GREAT SHIP.

It appears from the annexed correspondence that to the last moment an endeavor was made by Mr. LEVER to secure the charter for the first trip of the *Great Eastern*, and that although the terms offered were advanced to £30,000, the directors considered it desirable to decline the proposal.

VICTORIA DOCK HOUSE, London, Aug. 31, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have thought over our conversation upon the subject of the *Great Eastern*, and I hesitate very much to advise you to make any extended offer, which, to say the least of it, involves a liability of some £60,000. Looking, however, at the important object you have in view in America, to the great facilities you have at your disposal both there and in this country for the securing of passengers and freight, (if you should determine to carry any,) you might probably increase your offer to £27,000, and come out of the venture without loss. Should you determine to do this, and the Great Ship Company again refuse or decline it, the Directors will incur a grave responsibility; and it will be for the shareholders upon some future occasion to ascertain how much their interests have been jeopardized or otherwise by the refusal of an offer that would certainly leave the Company £25,000 clear money in six weeks, establish the character of the ship, and render unnecessary the issue of the £30,000 in shares for which the Directors obtained power at the last meeting, and which I know they will have some difficulty in placing.

Yours faithfully, (Signed) C. CAPPER.
JOHN ORRELL LEVER, M. P., &c.

WHITTLE SPRINGS BREWERY,
near Manchester, Sept. 2, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received the inclosed letter in answer to my amended offer, not of £27,500, as you advise, but of £30,000, which I agreed to pay cash down on signing charter-party, which is equivalent to offering £64,000 for her first trip. You will perceive that the Directors avoid giving me any reason for their refusal. Most unquestionably, should the ship prove, as I sincerely hope she may, a mechanical success, the next important thing to establish is that she should turn out to be a commercial success. There is no reason why she should not achieve both these triumphs. That she should do so is a matter of national interest. It is a question of whether we shall virtually establish a system of ocean railways—a great boon to all, but more especially to the traveling and commercial public.

With regard to my offer, it appears to me that the Directors, instead of having £27,500 intact for distribution among their shareholders, will probably lose for them at least £20,000 on the trip, which will make them some £50,000 out of pocket as against my offer.

The Directors know best their own views, but I quite agree with you, that their shareholders will have a right to inquire into the results of their policy.

Yours, faithfully, J. ORRELL LEVER.

GREAT SHIP-COMPANY, No. 11 King William-street, London, E. C., Sept. 1, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I am desired by the Directors to state that, having considered your communication to the Chairman, they beg respectfully to decline your offer.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed,) J. H. YATES, Secretary.
J. O. LEVER, Esq., M. P., &c.

THE POINTS TO BE DEMONSTRATED BY THE AMERICAN TRIP.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We cannot, indeed, conceal from ourselves that, although the *Great Eastern* is now safe at sea, she has still many dangers to encounter, and that the question whether it will be advisable to build more vessels on the same plan is yet far from being satisfactorily answered. To all the perils of the ocean, excepting only the risk of collision, this gigantic vessel is as liable as any small ship of a thousand tons or so. The short trip around the island, from the Nore to Portland, and from Portland to Holyhead, will show with tolerable accuracy whether her swiftness and handiness fulfill expectation. But it will require the voyage to America to determine the value of the scientific principle on which she is built. The voyage across the Atlantic will, indeed, afford as interesting results, one way or the other, to the man of science, as the laying of the cable last year. It is now asserted that the length of the *Great Eastern* being only equal to the shortest line between the crests of two waves, and a ship's course being usually in an oblique line from one wave to another, she will not glide through the water as quietly as has been calculated, but will often roll in an exceedingly disagreeable manner. The demonstration by experience who is right and who is wrong in this matter will be looked for with eagerness, not only on account of the principle involved, but because on it probably depends the future passenger trade of the *Great Eastern.* A ship carrying 10,000 people will hardly be able to fill up her berths, unless it should turn out that her projectors were justified in promising that she would bid defiance to all competition by offering to passengers the extraordinary attraction of a voyage without sea-sickness. And this brings us to what shareholders at least consider the main question—Will the *Great Eastern* pay? All that can be said just now is that, with the enormous and ever-increasing commerce of this country, the speculation ought to be a profitable one to all concerned. But all this depends on the result of the American trip, and the vessel, we must remember, is not yet past the Nore on her preliminary excursion. For the present, it were well to forbear prophesying; let us simply hope for the best, and offer the *Great Eastern* the good wishes of the whole nation for a safe and prosperous voyage.

SEA-SICKNESS ON THE SHIP.

From Once a Week.

Like all new things, much prognostication of failure has been indulged in with regard to this vessel. It is sufficient that she is the largest vessel in the world for people to find out all the shortcomings possible But there is one thing which, if she accomplishes will make up for all possible failures of another kind If she accomplishes the great fact of enabling bad sailors to cross the ocean without being sea-sick, she will revolutionize sea transit, increasing the amount of travelers in the same proportion as modern railways compared with the old stage coaches. Sea-sickness is induced by the up-heaving of the diaphragm in proportion as the rising and falling of the waves converts the vessel into a moving lever uplifting stem and stern alternately. Yet, strange to say, there are people to be found who maintain that the larger the vessel the more she will pitch and roll. They forget that a large log is undisturbed by the ripple on a sheet of water, while a small toy vessel is incessantly moving and tossing, taking every angle of the ripple in its departure from the horizontal line. The question is only one of proportion. If the waves be large, the vessel must be much larger to prevent any disturbance. But the objectors persist in regarding the waves as solid ridges, upon which this long vessel is to rock, forgetting that the weight of the vessel will sink into these ridges till the displacement is sufficient to support her. She will make a straight horizontal course through the waves, while their crests and valleys undulate alongside. If 700 feet of length be not enough to accomplish this, we must go to 1,000, till we have "ruled the waves straight."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Suspension of the Zurich Conference—Impossibility of Realizing the Villafranca Plan—The Tuscan Address, &c.

SUSPENSION OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859.

The Zurich Conferences are suspended *de facto* for the present. For three days the Plenipotentiaries had not met, and it was not known at Zurich when they would again sit to treat matters of importance. Of the last dispatches of the Piedmontese Government to their representative at Zurich, Col. GOVONI, was the bearer. He left Turin three days ago, and has, doubtless, arrived at his destination before this. The dispatches relate to the frontier question, which, notwithstanding what some of the papers have stated, is not yet settled. But it is the result of Prince METTERNICH's mission to St. Sauveur, which is looked for with much anxiety; and private letters from Turin, to-day, corroborate, to a great extent, what I mentioned yesterday on that head. Austria insists upon knowing what really are the intentions of the Emperor NAPOLEON touching the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of the Treaty of Villafranca. She insists on the restoration of the Grand Dukes, refuses to admit the principle of the sovereignty of the people now carried out by the Duchies and the Legations, will not consent to the territorial aggrandizement of Piedmont other than the acquisition of Lombardy—in a word, she demands the *status quo ante bellum,* excepting the modification comprised in the loss of that province. With all this she does not conceal from herself the critical nature of her own situation, and with the ability which has ever characterized her diplomacy she makes great show of self-denial to the Emperor of the French. She declares herself not indisposed towards a satisfactory arrangement, provided the Emperor gives her positive assurances that there is no intention of introducing into the international code of Europe the revolutionary principle which now agitates Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and which, to-morrow, or next day, may extend to Hungary. It would suit Austria much better if the French Emperor opposed the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, and forced that small Power to reform her anti-Austrian policy; and for an alliance with France she would give up the Grand Dukes, and support, or at least not oppose, the pretensions of Prince NAPOLEON to an Italian crown, if his imperial cousin was serious in putting him forward, provided that she herself should find compensation in the East—in the Danubian Principalities, I presume; for one, at least, of the Emperors has long believed the Sultan to be so sick as to be beyond cure, and the other would no more object to his heritage than the Czar of Russia. Such appear to be the aspirations of the Court of Vienna—such, I am again assured, was the principal object of Prince METTERNICH's mission, and to attain it Prince METTERNICH has done his best to induce NAPOLEON to consent to an interview with his Imperial brother. At that interview would be defined and interpreted between themselves the preliminaries of Villafranca; from it would issue without doubt or delay the peace which seems to baffle the efforts of the diplomatists now trifling at Zurich, and which the Emperor of Austria would not willingly owe to a Congress; and from it also would flow that cordial understanding, the consequences of which, in the very strange times in which we live, it is not easy to calculate.

Of the manner in which the Emperor of the French has encountered these temptations I say nothing, because I know nothing with any degree of certainty. It is said that the plans of His Majesty relative to his present movements are modified, and that, as the King of the Belgians is expected at Biarritz on the 10th, his Imperial host cannot do less than be there to receive him. King LEOPOLD's mission we may suppose relates to the great question of the day, to what extent I do not say.

THE PROGRAMME OF VILLAFRANCA SHOULD BE ABANDONED.

From the London Times.

While Tuscany, with an organized force of 10,000, a reserve computed at 12,000, and various bodies of volunteers, is expecting an answer from Zurich, or perhaps a new bargain at another Villafranca, the nobles and respectables of Central Italy have hitherto been slowly waiting a solution of their affairs at the hand of a stranger or a populace. They show but little of that firey genius which was once the soul of the world. After several months' opportunity, if not deliberation, Bologna has solemnly declared against the temporal government of the Pope, and her own annexation to Piedmont. She will thus find herself in the same position as Tuscany, and will probably be bid to wait, with her, an edict from Ahrensburg, the place now mentioned for the next meeting of the two Emperors. No doubt, the cause of Italy will now be in very strong hands, and it has become safe to protest against everything less powerful than the master of ten armies. But do not the Italians see that Europe expects them to dispose of themselves? If Italy cannot again be mistress of the world, she may at least be her own mistress, and express herself so strongly that strangers shall not dare to carve out her territory. At present she is only basking in a gleam of political sunshine, and indulging in dreams while she should be consolidating her independence. We admit that the mere sensation of freedom is enjoyable, but if it is to be enjoyed long, something must be done for it. All we have seen hitherto is the torpor and the void usual in those who, having long felt a hard master, are suddenly relieved from the accustomed pressure. They volunteered, invested themselves in uniforms, were drilled and reviewed, till there came the news from Villafranca, and then they all dispersed as happy as schoolboys with an extra week's holiday. Could they but read the signs of the times, they would see that it is not convenient to great potentates that small States should do as they please and choose their own lords. So high a privilege may be claimed by arms, but it will not be conceded to weakness and inaction. If a strong man arms himself, he may keep the house; but in this case there are stronger men, and, though the latter give them the most flattering assurances, it must be considered that it is their interest to do so. It is, however, the interest of France, as of Austria, that Italy should not complicate affairs by pretending a will of her own. She is a client who has committed her cause to the counsel, and must listen in silence. The mental condition of Italy is described to be "an almost fabulous calmness," though we are told hopefully, "It is all on the surface, and rests on the confidence of the Italians that justice will be done to them." Hence everybody is eager for intelligence from the seat, not of war, but of judgment. The bundle of sticks that was to be bound into a strong confederation may now be woven, pliant as osiers, into any form which Imperial policy may desire. Already both Emperors find they may do better than abide by the very terms of their Convention. Italy herself seems to relieve them, and to invite a new arrangement, more suitable to the comparative dignity of Cæsars and municipalities. If anything is to be done, it must be done immediately. France and Austria will soon be too good friends to quarrel about Italy, and too wise to have anything to quarrel about.

THE TUSCAN ADDRESS TO THE KING OF SARDINIA.

In the TIMES, of yesterday, was given an abstract of the Tuscan petition for an Italian monarchical Union. The following is the text of that remarkable paper:

SIRE: A unanimous vote of the National Assembly, faithfully interpreting the sentiments of a whole nation, has solemnly proclaimed the will of Tuscany to form part of an Italian Kingdom, under the constitutional sceptre of your Majesty. The Government of Tuscany, having been instructed to solicit your Majesty's favorable acceptance of this vote, has accepted this high mission with the joy which the accomplishment of a great duty imparts, when it is at the same time the fulfillment of a long and ardent desire. Sire, if this homage of confidence and devotedness on the part of the Tuscan people had no other object, were it to have no other effect but the aggrandisement of your Majesty's States, we might be doubtful as to the success of our prayers; but the vote of the Tuscan Assembly having been dictated by the love of Italian nationality, with a view to promote the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we are supported by the hope that the interests of Italy will, in your Majesty's generous soul, overcome every other consideration, and that your Majesty will deign to rejoice Tuscany by your august acquiescence in the wishes which her legitimate representatives have expressed in the face of the world with so much enthusiasm, gratitude, and faith.

B. RICASOLI, C. RIDOLFI,
E. POGGI, R. BASACOA,
V. SALVAGNOLI, P. DE CAVERO,
FLORENCE, Aug. 31, 1859. C. BIANCHI.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, publishes the following letter, addressed to it by Prince PONIATOWSKI:

From the moment I arrived in Florence the whole periodical Press of Tuscany and that of Piedmont have attacked me in a manner which I certainly did not expect. Two things result from these publications: 1. That the fact of being an Envoy of the Emperor of the French is contested; 2. That assertions injurious to my reputation have been made. As to the first point, the Tuscan Government knows the truth of the communications which it has received on this subject by the Marquis DE LA FERRIERE, the French Minister, both by word of mouth and by writing. As to the second point, I feel the necessity of protesting personally against the calumnies spread abroad against me. If, as a private man I have always kept aloof from intrigue, as the representative of France I should be ashamed to so base and vile a course. I solemny deny all the scandalous imputations cast upon me; I deny them in my own name and in that of France; and I trust that my past honorable life is sufficient to answer both for my present and future conduct. I expect from your impartiality that you will insert this protest of mine in your next number.

Receive, &c., G. PONIATOWSKI.

THE ITALIAN ARMY—A LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

Certain statements that have appeared before the public in various shapes, in reference to the Tuscan army, having aroused the just susceptibility of Gen. ULLOA, he addressed himself to Col. MALENCHINI to obtain a correction of them from Gen. GARIBALDI, now in command of the force in question. The following is the reply:

MY DEAR MALENCHINI: Some of the journals have stated that the Tuscan troops commaned by Gen. ULLOA were demoralized, dispirited, and disorganized by that General. I have been called on to command those troops, now forming the Eleventh Division of the Italian army. I must proclaim, to express the truth, that I found those troops in a very different state to that announced by these journals. The general complaint that has reached me from these brave officers and soldiers was unanimous, namely, that they had not arrived in time to combat the enemies of Italy, because they were engaged to form part of that corps of the French army which was deprived of partaking the glory obtained on the battle-field in consequence of the unexpected armistice of Villafranca. I ought besides to add that, to judge from the spirit, discipline, and martial bearing of this division, I do not hesitate to believe that it would have fought worthily by side of the conquerors of San Martino, Solferino, and Magenta.

Yours, GARIBALDI.

THE GENERAL COMMAND OF THE FORCES.

Prof. MONTANARI, in his report to the National Assembly of Romagna, has announced officially that Gen. FANTI assumes the command-in-chief of the Confederate troops of Central Italy, as already stated.

VIEWS OF RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received in Paris from St. Petersburg, dated 30th August:

"I have seen it stated in some German journals that the Russian Cabinet insists on the restoration of the Princes of Central Italy. It is not so; of this I can assure you. The solution which would please our Cabinet best would be, first, the annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont, or, if not, the creation of a kingdom of Etruria under Prince Napoleon; but, under any circumstances, the regulation of the Italian question by a Congress in conformity with the wishes of the Italian people. Preparations on a grand scale are being made to celebrate the majority of the Grand Duke CESAREWITCH. The Emperor will return to St. Petersburg for the ceremony, and will thence proceed to Warsaw, where orders have been given to prepare the palaces of Belvedere-Lazienki and the White House, which leads me to believe that numerous exalted personages are expected to meet there. A company has been authorized to construct a railway from Kieff to Odessa, with a branch to the town of Koursk."

FRANCE.

Naval Preparations—French and English Relations—The Letter of M. Edgar Quinet on the Amnesty.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, says that the French Government have resolved to construct twenty casemented vessels instead of ten, as was first contemplated. Although the sheeting of these war vessels is not less than ten centimètres in thickness, they are on the whole very light. The Government, being apprehensive that the Imperial Foundries could not supply the whole of these vessels, have given an order to the proprietors of the Creusot foundries for the manufacture of some. Fifty large steam transports, each capable of containing 3,000 men, will be finished in a short time. Preparations for defence are being made along the whole coast. Besides the casemented batteries, of which the *Nouvelliste* of Rouen has recently spoken, the forts on the Mediterranean and the ocean, which have been abandoned for a long time past, are being rearmed. The forts of St. Malo are also taking in new ordnance.

WAR WITH ENGLAND A PART OF THE NAPOLEONIC POLICY.

A letter from the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, discussing with an authoritative air the plans and policy of the Emperor of the French in regard to England, has excited great interest in political circles. The following are some of its passages:

"We must not give way to deceitful illusions: NAPOLEON III. desires to tear up the treaties of 1815, and bring down England from the rank she holds in virtue of those treaties..... War will not break out unless the English nation is bent on maintaining a maritime supremacy, which is conceived to be no longer in harmony with its strength. It results from this situation that NAPOLEON III. will henceforth uphold the plenitude of the national rights of France, without provocation and without feebleness; and that if the Liberals remain in power in the person of Lord PALMERSTON, the Cabinet of St. James' will be careful to infuse a prudent reserve into their relations with that of the Tuileries, which may avert all cause of conflict or strife between the two maritime Powers. On the other hand, should the Tories return to office, it is not probable that they would consent to submit to an equality of right contrary to their traditions. Then there will be war, but a war with great difference in the results that each party may expect from it; for if England is vanquished she will never reconquer her rank as a great military and maritime power."

The Paris *Constitutionnel* denies the correctness of the information upon which these intimations are based, and concludes its observations with these words:

"On the whole, the Imperial Government, which conducted, with England as an ally, the campaign of the Crimea, and which made against Austria the glorious campaign of Italy, has no need to strive against the exclusive supremacy of any Power. Thanks to the firm and loyal policy of the Emperor, France, after the lapse of a very few years, can act, with all the assurance of her restored dignity, as the equal of the most powerful nations. She does not desire to offend any people in their rights or in their honor; she does not prepare the debasement or humiliation of any; and she does not fear that any one will humiliate or offend her. She has no wish to dictate to England, any more than England assuredly desires to dictate to her. This is a situation of things calculated to reassure and not to alarm Europe—a situation which the Emperor one day admirably defined himself in saying, 'When France is satisfied Europe is tranquil!'"

M. EDGAR QUINET AND THE AMNESTY.

A letter has been addressed to the Belgian Press by one of the greatest writers of modern France. M. QUINET says:

"I am neither an accused nor a condemned man, but a proscript, torn from my country by force for having remained faithful to the law, and to the mandate which I had received from my fellow-citizens. The men who have need of an amnesty are not the defenders of laws, but the law breakers. Right and justice are not amnestied. I recognise in no man the right to proscribe me—to recall me to my country, perhaps to proscribe me again; nor can I lend myself to a game in which human nature loses its dignity and self-respect. Were I now, with my hands tied, to return, I must renounce the idea of serving my country. Exiles need no man's permission to return to their country; the law is with them. They alone are judges of the convenient motives to regain a country, which no man had a right to take away. With them the law was prescribed; with them it should be restored. Is it restoring to them a country to give them instead of the France they knew a France destitute of rights, dignity, and security, stripped by fraud or force of all that fraud or force can take away. If all these years of exile which we have suffered—all the transportation, deportation, and death—are not to be lost in justice and to humanity, I demand, before all for France, in the name of so many torments unjustly inflicted, the following reparations: I demand that the guarantees which ordinarily exist between modern nations be restored to the French; that no man, henceforth, may be subjected to removal and confiscation by an administrative order, or banished, or transported to Africa or Cayenne, or expelled from his country without a regular judgment and verdict of a jury; that the publicity of trials be no longer forbidden; that the condemnations pronounced by the tribunals be no longer changed and aggravated by arbitrary authority; that the penalty of two years of detention be no more commuted into perpetual banishment, that is, in many cases, into pain of death; that confiscated property be restored to its legitimate owners; and, as a guarantee, embracing all the rest, that the liberty of parliamentary speaking and of the Press be restored to the nation."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Estimates for the Ensuing Year—The Claims Against Peru—Stoppage of Pay to Mail Contractors.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The TIMES' dispatch containing the Treasury statistics and estimates seems to have stirred up the bile of several correspondents here, who, while they have not the comprehension to understand, have the hardihood to deny the correctness of my figures. The *Herald's* correspondent learns that "the statement was furnished by Mr. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury," and says: "Mr. COBB assures me there is not a word of truth in it." Such an assurance would have been, to say the least of it, very unkind in Mr. COBB towards his Assistant Secretary; but the *Herald's* dispatch is a sheer fabrication. Although my figures were official, they were not furnished by Mr. CLAYTON, directly or indirectly, nor has Secretary COBB said to any one that there was not a word of truth in the statement. The estimates stated were the result of a judgment based upon the official data, and their correctness has since been fully sustained and corroborated in the *Herald's* editorials. If those who are unable to reach important information here will wait for the annual report of Secretary COBB, they will find my statistics and estimates fully sustained.

¶ It is also a fabrication that any instructions are being prepared for our Minister in Peru on the subject of claims. This matter is entirely in the hands of Señor ZARGARRA, Peruvian Minister near this Government.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Notwithstanding the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for the service of the Post-office Department, the latter has, so far, been enabled to transact its business without serious difficulty. However, the *balances* due to contractors up to the first of July, after deducting their usual collections from Post-offices, and from and after that time, *the entire amount of their pay*, must be suspended until Congress shall provide the necessary relief. The first quarterly service of contractors, for the year commencing on the first of July last, will not have been performed, so as to entitle them to pay, until the first of October; and by the terms of their contracts sixty days more must elapse before their accounts can be finally settled, which will postpone the day of payment till the first of December, within less than a week from the regular meeting of Congress. According to the contracts, payments are due in November, for the quarter ending on the thirtieth of September, and in February for the quarter ending the thirty-first of December.

The President will, next week, resume his residence at the White House.

All the documents ordered by the last Congress, with the exception of the mechanical part of the Patent-office report, have been printed.

Senator BIGLER's recent visit here was with reference to the affairs of his brother, who is Minister to Chili.

The Spanish Minister will soon leave Washington for New-York, to remain a month.

The Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.

The Overland Mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 29th ult., but the news is anticipated by the steamship *Habana*, at New-Orleans.

Business generally was more active, with more liberal remittances from the interior. Bacon in improved demand, with sales at 14c. Lard 13@15c. Whisky 39@40c.

HORACE GREELEY was to leave San Francisco by the steamer of the 5th inst.

Balloon Ascension at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 22.

Prof. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN made his second ascension from Watertown to-day, at 5½ P. M., in his balloon *Atlantic*. He was accompanied by JOHN A. HADDOCK, of the New-York *Reformer*. Prof. LA MOUNTAIN's course was northward.

Two Million Dollars en route to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The steamship *Habana*, which arrived here yesterday, reports that the steamers which left San Francisco on the 5th inst., had over $2,000,000 in treasure, and 1,200 passengers, for New-York.

Injunction Granted.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 22.

In the United States Court, to-day, Judge GRIER granted an injunction in favor of the New-York Wire Railing Company against WALKER & SONS, of Philadelphia, restraining the latter from selling patent wire railing fence beyond the limits of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Congressional Nomination.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Sept. 22.

ROGER A. PRYOR was yesterday nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

Death of Charles B. Fairbanks, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

A letter by the *Arabia* announces the death of CHARLES B. FAIRBANKS, in Paris. Mr. F. was a writer of merit, and widely known as "Aguecheek."

Prof. AGASSIZ and wife arrived in the *Arabia*.

From Santos, Brazil.

HAMPTON ROADS, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The bark *James L. Davis*, thirty-five days from Santos, has arrived in the Roads.

She reports that there were no American vessels in port.

The markets were advancing and the crops were short.

The Arago Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 22.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York, passed Cape Race, going East, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Naval Intelligence.

The Navy Department has been officially informed of the loss of the United States steamer *Fulton*, and has ordered a Court-martial to inquire into the facts attending the disaster. The calling of this court implies no censure of the officers, but is the only method adopted in such cases to enable the Commander to lay before the Department such particulars of the disaster as will exonerate him from blame for the loss of a Government ship.

The United States steamer *Anacostia*, which has been lying at the Navy-Yard at Washington, started out of the harbor on Saturday last and was caught in the gale, and was driven ashore opposite the Insane Asylum. Lighters were sent to her relief, and on Sunday she was got off.

Lieut. R. T. CHAPMAN and Master R. L. PHYTHIAN have been ordered for duty on board the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*. Passed Assistant-Surgeon WM. F. CARRINGTON has been ordered to the naval hospital near Warrington, Fla.

ELECTRICITY AS A POLITICAL POWER.—The potency of the telegraph in politics as in everyday life, and the unmistakeable fact that our epoch is truly a transition period in the history of civilization, is well expressed and illustrated in the following extract from the NEW-YORK TIMES, now *the most enterprising and foremost of American journals.—Mobile Register.*

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—Letter from a Retired Statesman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have not read Senator DOUGLAS' article on "Popular Sovereignty" in *Harpers' Magazine*, nor Attorney-General BLACK'S reply in the *Constitution*. I gather the views of the former from his recent Cincinnati speech, and of the latter from your statement in the TIMES of the 13th instant.

The Constitution of the United States, at its adoption, never designed to recognize slaves as property, in its broad acceptation as chattels. It merely recognized Slavery as an existing institution in several of the States, and provided that slaves escaping into other States should be returned to their owners. So careful were the framers of the Constitution to avoid any recognition of slaves, as chattel property, that the word Slavery or slaves is not once used throughout the whole instrument; and in the provision to return them to their owners, it speaks of them as "*persons* held to service or labor." This would equally apply to any other "persons held to service or labor" as to slaves. The recognition of chattel property in slaves was studiously avoided, and slaves were merely recognized as *persons*, like all other "persons held to service or labor," leaving the respective States, where Slavery existed, to define it as they pleased. Their definition of it, as chattel property, cannot impose on the General Government the necessity of adopting that definition, and applying it to a Territory where Slavery never existed.

Slavery can exist nowhere but by positive law. If, therefore, Territory be annexed to the United States where Slavery never existed, Slavery cannot exist there till it be authorized by law. Congress has no power to authorize it; for the Constitution has conferred no power on Congress to legislate on that subject in a Territory. And Slavery being recognized nowhere as chattel property, except in the States where it exists, cannot be transferred to a Territory where it does not exist—because it is not property there in the general acceptation of the term property, as it is known in all civilized communities. Property in slaves is an exception to this universal rule, and wherever it exists, exists only by positive law.

But it is said, if Congress has no power over this subject of Slavery in a Territory, neither can it delegate to the Territory a power which it does not possess. A State, as a Sovereignty, has power to legislate on all subjects not prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. Congress has no power to interfere with such legislation relating to its internal polity. A Territory, when organized by Congress to form a Government, becomes an inchoate Sovereignty. It is true, its Sovereignty is not complete, because the General Government retains certain powers over it, such as the appointment of Governor and Judges and other officers. But Congress confers upon it the power to elect its own Legislature, and in the wake of that power follows, as an incident, the power to legislate in reference to its own internal polity the same as a Sovereign State; and it is, *pro tanto*, a Sovereignty. Under this general grant of legislative power, it has the power to admit or exclude Slavery. It does not answer to say, because Congress has not the power to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territory, that therefore the Territory has not the power, and that Congress cannot delegate that power to it. Suppose the Constitution had said in direct terms, "Congress shall have no power to legislate for the Territories of the United States, but shall have power to 'make all needful rules and regulations' respecting them;" would it follow that Congress has no power to organize a Territorial government? Certainly not. And if Congress, under such provisions of the Constitution, should organize a Territorial government, would it follow that the Legislature had no power to legislate, because Congress was prohibited from legislating for the Territories? No one can maintain, with any show of reason, so absurd a position. Wherein, then, does the above view differ from the present state o things? Not at all, except in the supposed case there is an *express* prohibition, and in the present case an *implied* prohibition to Congress to legislate for the Territories. If, then, under the *express* prohibition, Congress can grant general legislative power to the Territory, *a fortiori* it can do so under the *implied* prohibition—especially as it now has the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Under this general delegation of legislative power to the Territory, its Legislature may admit or prohibit Slavery, although Congress could not exercise the specific power itself.

This is what Senator DOUGLAS calls "Popular Sovereignty," or the non-intervention by Congress. On the other hand, it is contended by certain Southern politicians that they have the right to take their Slaves into any territory, whether Slavery has ever been established there by law or not, and that Congress is bound to protect them there. Again, the *Republicans* maintain that neither the territory nor Congress has power to admit Slavery there, but that Congress is bound to prohibit it under all circumstances.

It is conceded on all hands that the moment a Territory becomes a State, it has full and exclusive control over the subject of Slavery, and that neither Congress nor any other power can interfere. It becomes, then, a serious and momentous question for the good and peace and quiet of the country, which doctrine of the contending parties shall prevail? One great object with all true patriots has been to keep the agitation of the question of Slavery out of Congress. It engrosses most of its time. The important business of the country is neglected. The worst of feelings and all the bad passions of our nature are excited by this discussion; and this glorious Union, the pride of the past and the hope of the future, threatened with internal feuds and eventual dissolution. *Cui bono?* Why, for the good of nobody but selfish and designing politicians!

Congress cannot settle this question of Slavery. Look at the present state of things. The Territory of Kansas, where Slavery was once admitted by local legislation, has now prohibited it within her limits. Arizona, where Slavery did not exist when we acquired the Territory from Mexico, has now admitted it within her borders. What can Congress do? Will it expunge the law admitting Slavery in Arizona to please one party, and obliterate the law in Kansas prohibiting it to please another party? Or will it declare it has no power over the subject and proclaim its non-intervention. The one course will gratify the Republicans of the North, the other the ultraists of the South, and the last the great Democratic national party of the Union, of which Senator DOUGLAS is at present the most prominent Representative.

In the present rapid progress of things in this country, no Territory, after it is once organized, will long retain its pupilage. It soon takes its position as a State, and then this great question is under its entire control. Is it not, then, better to keep the agitation out of Congress, and let the Territories dispose of the question for themselves? They will soon have it in their exclusive power and control, and why not let them have the whole of it? Mr. Editor, I am no party politician. I wish well to my country, and am anxious to see peace and quiet restored. I am satisfied that, under the present state of things, it can only be done by adopting the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," or non-intervention by Congress. I was opposed to disturbing the great Compromise measures. The country was getting on quietly under them. I was opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because I deemed it unnecessary and uncalled for at the time. But it became the law of the land. Other measures which were superseded by it cannot be recalled. We must take things as they are. We must look to the past, not to mourn over it, but to gather from it experience to guide us for the future. I, therefore, without reference to party, or party ties, declare for "Popular Sovereignty," as the only thing that can eventually put down this Slavery agitation. It has already too long distracted the country and led us almost to the verge of dissolution. The Abolition excitement has put back the emancipation question in the Slave States more than half a century. I know this to be so from my acquaintance with Southern sentiment on this subject. But for this excitement there would have been, long ere this, prospective laws of emancipation in at least six slave States. Now, emancipation can hardly be spoken of within their borders. The subject of Slavery must be left to the Slave States themselves. They alone can dispose of it. They did not originally bring it upon themselves, and they must be left to dispose of it in their good time. I hope, then, that every American citizen who prefers the great interests of his country to the low behests of party, will make a bold effort to put down this agitation, and once more restore the peace and harmony of the Union.

MADISON.

OLD POINT, Va., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

Senator Clay, of Alabama, on Slavery and Judge Douglas.

Senator CLAY'S speech at Huntsville, Ala., to which reference has already been made, is sketched in the columns of the *Democrat* of that place. He began by abjuring *nationalism* in all its forms, declaring that he was a State-Rights Democrat, and that he never was and never would be a "National Democrat." The early party divisions of the country were into Federalists and Republicans, and the last name never should have been abandoned for that of Democrat.

"The history of the United States," he said, "shows a marked difference in the constitution of the Northern and Southern people, and the parts they have respectively performed. The North have been actuated by *avarice*, the South by *ambition*; consequently, the former have nearly monopolized the treasures of the Government, while the latter have received the larger share of Federal offices. The Slavery agitation originated in Northern avarice—the disposition to grasp all the territories of the Union and monopolize them. It commenced before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and he feared would survive it. The first step of abolition was the surrender by Virginia of all her northwest territory to free soil by the ordinance of 1787. The second step was the Missouri restriction, in 1820. In 1848 Oregon Territory was organized, and the line of 36° 30', under the Missouri restriction, was applied to it. President POLK, notwithstanding his constitutional scruples, signed it, as he declared, to suppress sectional jealousy and discord. Did it accomplish it? No; the North refused the application, the same year and ever afterwards, of the same line to the newly-acquired Mexican territory, although they would have had about 1,600,000 square miles, and the South only about 270,000. The North was not satisfied to let the South have one-sixth, securing five-sixths for free-soil, but must have all, to gratify her cormorant appetite.

By the so-called Compromise measures of 1850, through the unconstitutional and revolutionary act of a military Governor, and by the votes of unnaturalized foreigners, Chinamen, free negroes and even slaves, (who, I am assured by men of unimpeachable integrity, went to the polls and voted by their sides,) the whole of California yielded to Abolition clamors, and was lost to the South—40,000 and odd square miles were, in like manner, exscinded from the Slave State of Texas, and added to New-Mexico, subject to be lost by the customary expedients for robbing the South of her share, and devoting it all to free-soil—and the Slave-trade was abolished in the District of Columbia. Thus was the South again defrauded of her right, and this is the fourth stride of abolition. In return for this surrender of her equal rights in the common Territories of the Union, the South got the act for the rendition of fugitive slaves (to which she was expressly entitled by the Constitution) and non-intervention. Notwithstanding this constitutional provision, and the acts passed pursuant thereto, the NEW-YORK TIMES estimates the loss to the South of $35,000,000 worth of fugitive slaves, down to the year 1856, showing how faithfully the North has fulfilled the stipulations of these measures of peace and harmony.

Although the Compromise was a final adjustment of the Slavery question, yet when the same principle was sought to be embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, it was resisted by the entire Whig and Abolition Parties, and a large minority of the Democracy of the North. It proved a death-blow to the Whig Party. This was called another act of peace. Does the controversy now shaking this Confederacy to its foundations prove it to be an act of peace? Has the position of its author, Mr. DOUGLAS, taken three years after its adoption, proven it to be such? Is it in harmony with your views or reconcilable with your rights? Can you adopt it and maintain your equality as freemen in the Union? Never, never. He tells us, while conceding the correctness of the Dred Scott decision denying the power of Congress or of a territorial legislature to exclude Slavery from a Territory, that the territorial legislature may *rightfully* by non-action or *unfriendly legislation* exclude Slavery therefrom—in other words, that a territorial legislature may achieve indirectly what it cannot and dare not do directly.

This doctrine carries its condemnation on its own face. It is as bad in morals as in politics. It is dishonest. It is akin to that Spartan morality which punished robbery as a crime, but applauded theft, when successfully concealed, as a virtue.

He tells you that the South, through her representatives, by their support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, pledged themselves that *Congress should never intervene for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. I repel the charge as an insult.* I regard it as a slander of myself and every Southern State-Rights Democrat or Whig who supported that measure. It imputes to us either the imbecility of idiocy or the baseness of knavery—that we did not understand your rights or corruptly surrendered them. We swear to support the Constitution. From that Constitution, as we interpret it, neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can derive power to prohibit, abolish, impair, or disqualify the right of a citizen to carry slaves or any other legal proper into any Territory, of the United States. Congress cannot define property, except, perhaps, money, or discharge any article from being property, or take private property for public use without just compensation. On the contrary, *all powers delegated to it or prohibited were designed for the protection of private property of every kind, and especially slave property.*

But suppose that the Douglas construction of the Nebraska-Kansas act is right: then, so far as it abdicated the power of Congress to protect Slavery against unconstitutional territorial legislation, and bound Congress not to intervene to save slave property from such confiscation, it *was null and void, because unconstitutional.* Southern senators and representatives had no power to surrender Southern rights guaranteed by the Constitution, or bind you to their unconstitutional acts. If they did so, ignorantly or wilfully, they are unworthy of your confidence, and you should withdraw the trust so unfortunately confided to them. If they understood that they were conceding what is claimed by DOUGLAS, they betrayed you and dishonored themselves by consenting that your property should not enjoy like protection with Northern property, both on land and sea. This concession, demanded of you by DOUGLAS, is an insult. If you yield to this demand, it will prove an irreparable injury. You cannot do it without sinking into deserved inferiority and degradation. You will not do it if the spirit which animated your sires still lives in their sons!

I need not now tell you that *I will not support Mr. Douglas or any one occupying his platform, although nominated by the unanimous vote of the Charleston Convention, of the Democratic Party, or any other party whatever.* I love the Democratic Party for its principles. I will not abandon those principles for policy. I prefer the right, even with defeat, to the expedient, with success. I prefer truth to triumph. I love the Union of the Constitution—a union of equal, independent and sovereign States; but I love my native State, "my nursing mother and my grave," yet more, and I should be a faithless and dishonored guardian of her rights did I consent to abdicate the power and abandon the duty of Congress to protect the property of her citizens, whenever or by whomsoever assailed, wherever the Federal flag floats. Protection is an inherent right of citizenship, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution as expounded by the Federal Supreme Court, and when you surrender it you will cease to be freemen and to deserve the rights, privileges and immunities of freemen. As your trustee and servant, *I will not do so*, at the bidding of squatter sovereignty, national Democracy or State-rights Democracy—yea, at the bidding of the Legislature or the people of Alabama. If commanded to do so, I *will resign my trust, retire to the deepest seclusion of private life*, and hiding my face in shame and humiliation, and sealing my lips with silence about such cheap and worthless things as State Rights or freemen's rights, become a quiet passenger on the ill-fated bark of the South as it drifts ingloriously down the stream of time into the black and tideless sea of infamy and oblivion.

In the course of his remarks, Senator CLAY said he *deprecated the introduction of the question of repealing the foreign Slave-trade laws.* Shall we freemen of the South, citizens of the United States, abandon our constitutional right to protection, which is accorded to Northern men, to foreigners, and even to free negroes on a foreign shore? Never, never, with my consent. DOUGLAS demands this as a condition precedent to his coöperation with you in that party, which he styles the *National* Democracy. Coming from a professed friend, his doctrine is not less odious and obnoxious than SEWARD'S. SEWARD positively denies your right to protection in the Territories by any power, Federal or State, and gives warning that if you do enter them his party will rob you of your property. DOUGLAS admits your rights to protection, but denies its exercise. He throws open the Territories and invites you to enter, whilst he bids squatter sovereignty dig a pit-fall for your destruction. *He distracts the counsels and divides the strength of the South at this time when rights of immediate and vital importance were assailed.* That he had not and would not participate in its discussion, but would repeat publicly, what he had said privately, that he thought it unfortunate for the South that the States had not reserved for themselves exclusive control of the foreign Slave-trade, and that, while he believed power was given by the Constitution to prohibit the importation of slaves, he believed Congress had exceeded its power in declaring and punishing as *piracy* the taking or receiving of negroes on a foreign shore, with intent of making them slaves.

Officers of the U. S. Steamer Fulton.

NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In speaking of the loss of the U. S. steamer *Fulton*, in your paper of to-day, you publish a list of officers attached to her who were ordered to and joined that vessel two years ago, when she sailed for the West India Station, under my command. This list is entirely erroneous, as *not one* of those officers whose names are published is now on board of her. The *Fulton*, since her return from Paraguay, has been lately *re*-commissioned at Norfolk, and sailed with an entirely new set of officers—Commander G. G. WILLIAMSON in command.

Very respectfully, &c., JOHN J. ALMY, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

Review of the History of Slavery in the Island—Causes which Led to Emancipation.

Scarcely a day passes that some allusion is not made to the Island of Jamaica. From the Bench, the Pulpit and the Press come long homilies on its desolation; premises are laid down and conclusions drawn hostile to liberty, and a universal supplication is added to the already groaning litany of Slavery, "From Emancipation and its evils, good Lord deliver us." That great act of justice by which Great Britain wiped out at least one stain from its escutcheon has been a fruitful theme in this "free and enlightened country." May we not stop and ask if the subject has been fairly handled, or if it teaches the lesson so perseveringly pressed upon us?

It were folly to deny that Jamaica no longer holds the position it once occupied. A visit to any part of it shows how sweeping has been the ruin that has overtaken it. Estates once covered with cane-fields lie utterly neglected. In many cases the works are "gutted," and the metals sold for shipment to more prosperous lands for re-manufacture; while the mansions once ringing with the sounds of gayety and merriment stand deserted and roofless, affording refuge but to the lizards and other vermin which dart through their spacious halls and revel in undisputed possession. Yet, as an old feudal castle, its massive gates scarred with the blows of the axes that forced them to yield, tells by its dismantled battlements the story of its decay, so does Jamaica bear upon its bosom the record of the causes which worked its downfall, not difficult to read and easily understood. That we may thoroughly understand our subject, let us begin at the beginning.

When COLUMBUS, in May, 1494, then on his second voyage of discovery, first caught sight of the peaks of the Blue Mountains, Jamaica was the peaceful home of Indian tribes. Further than to christen this newly-discovered country by the name of St. Jago he does not appear to have remained, and for nine years it was unmolested. In 1503, however, then on his fourth and last voyage, beset with storms and his ships becoming unseaworthy, he took refuge in Santa Gloria, (now St Ann's Bay,) and running his vessels on shore at the little inlet still known as Don Christopher's Cove, made treaties of peace with the inhabitants. Faithful to their pledges, these children of nature brought to the castled hulks in which the great adventurer held his court the supplies of cassava and bread fruit on which the existence of the white strangers depended. All would have gone well, had not the mutiny of his followers and their gross injustice alienated his savage friends, and provoked them to withhold the necessary food. How, by the intervention of a brave comrade they were partially conciliated, and he, with his followers finally extricated, does not come within the province of this article.

Some idea of the cruelty of Spanish rule over this beautiful island may be formed from the fact that at the time of its occupation by ESQUIROL, in 1509, the Indian population was estimated at 60,000 to 100,000; while, when the English took possession in 1655, so thorough had the work of devastation gone on, that not a single descendant of either sex existed.

Slavery was undoubtedly introduced by the Spaniards, who established themselves on the soil, and played a prominent part in the extermination of the natives; but in 1661, on the forming of a civil government by CHARLES II., large numbers of negroes were imported, and England became interested in the abominable traffic. It is not surprising to find that the system here, as elsewhere, produced its legitimate fruit. The island became the resort of buccaneers, who, fresh from the landing a cargo of slaves or the pillage of some peaceful merchantman, whose crew they had easily disposed of by consigning them to the deep, squandered their ill-gotten gains in Port Royal, much to the satisfaction of unscrupulous tradesmen. Nor were these men of blood effectually suppressed till one of their own number, Sir HENRY MORGAN, knighted for the occasion, under took the job.

The slaves, some doubtless stolen from the warlike tribes of Africa, could not always be kept quiet. At various times during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries serious revolts took place. In 1760 the Koromantyn negroes rose in rebellion, and on its suppression the must cruel vengeance was wreaked upon them, and executions ordered at which the blood runs cold. The Maroons, by which name were called the slaves of the expelled Spaniards who had taken refuge in the interior, and such runaway negroes as had joined them in their mountain strongholds, kept up a continual annoyance and bred terror on every hand. These slight outbreaks were but as the heaving of the volcano before an eruption, and in 1795 they burst upon the affrighted planters, requiring more than a year before they could be conquered.

Rumors of these outbreaks, of the horrors of the middle passage, and actual facts incidental to Slavery, reached England, and set the great heart of the nation throbbing. Amid threatenings, expostulations and prophesyings of ruin, the work went steadily on, till, in 1807, the first blow was struck, and the slave-trade abolished. From 1700 to 1786 there had been imported 610,000 slaves; on the abolition of the trade there were but 323,827 in the island. What could better controvert the argument that slaveholders are merciful from motives of self-interest?

At this time Jamaica was at the height of its prosperity. Favorably situated between Europe and the Spanish Main, its chief city, Kingston, became the dépôt of a large transit trade, and as its harbor was crowded with vessels of all nations, and its streets thronged by eager traders, much was hoped for its future position. No vision of a great nation springing up on the neighboring continent, whose produce, borne direct from its shores, should find no necessity for an intermediate market, mingled with the dreams of its inhabitants; and only when they saw the vessels once tributary to their coffers sailing heedless by, bearing the treasures of the Spanish Main to the States of the new Republic, did they understand the fact that the position they had occupied must be relinquished, and forever. Let this important truth be borne in mind—that the commercial prosperity of Jamaica fell by the natural law of traffic, which ever leads to a centre, and dispenses, wherever possible, with all points of distribution. This once recognized, the mind is easily disabused of the false and foolish statement that to emancipation is due the decline.

The abolition of the African Slave-trade having been accomplished, the philanthropists who had so strongly advocated that measure turned their attention to the system as it existed in the West Indian Colonies. The facts brought to light by their researches were by no means eulogistic of the institution. That all slaves were ill-treated they did not pretend; but everywhere they found cruelty and wrong—the marriage tie disregarded—in short, they found all the evils which cluster around the exercise of an irresponsible power. The excitement became intense, and the low mutterings which came to Jamaica from that little spot of ground, always spoken of as "Home," might have told the planters of the coming storm had they but listened to them. So earnest were the people of Great Britain evidently becoming, that in 1823 Lord BATHURST, in a dispatch to the Colonial Legislature, recommended certain measures for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, but that body refused to entertain it, and their action or non-action did anything but quell the growing agitation. The next year a proposal for the emancipation of the children was sent out, thus paving the way for a gradual liberation of the oppressed class. It was indignantly rejected, and it was plainly to be seen that whatever was done must come from the Home Government. The colonists stood firm for what they termed their rights, and an angry feeling was manifested towards any who were supposed to favor the proposed schemes.

A recommendation for amelioration by Lord GODERICH in 1831 led to a violent outbreak. The Baptist missionaries, well-known advocates of freedom, were accused of interference, and in many cases were harshly treated. The negroes, taught by this the law of brute force, during the following year rose in rebellion. Various accounts of this last and most serious servile war are given. By some it is said the negroes were informed that England had set them free and that the planters refused to obey the decree—by others that they were exasperated at the treatment of their friends, the missionaries. Let which of these two stories be true, of the rebellion there are unhappily too many vestiges even yet, to allow a doubt of its extent. A mass of ignorant men, half brutes by the very workings of the system which had debased them, burst forth in a deluge of murder and rapine. The planters and their families fled for their lives, and the brand soon kindled the whole country in a blaze. In the parishes of St. James and Hanover, where the work was most complete, blackened walls and tottering ruins still stand a warning to all slaveholding communities of the dangers to which they are at all times exposed. Something must be done. May 14, 1833, Slavery was abolished by an act of Parliament, and from that time no country has been more peaceful than Jamaica. The British soldiery, save at Kingston, no longer garrison its towns; the militia exists but in name, and not an officer could find his regimentals if called out on parade, and entire security has taken the place of restless distrust. Unwilling to set free at one blow the ignorant beings who for so long had lived dependent upon their masters, a system of apprenticeship was established, at first of twelve years, then reduced to four, till at length, Aug. 1, 1838, entire emancipation took place, and the negro was left to his own resources.

I shall ask permission to continue this subject at a future time.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Latest Parliamentary Blue Book—Reports of Gov. Douglass—The Straits of Fuca—Fraser's River—The Gold-Mining Interest, &c., &c.

The British Government has just presented to Parliament a second series of papers relative to the affairs of British Columbia, extending over the six months from October to the end of March last. Gov. DOUGLASS reports most favorably of the condition and resources of the colony, which was in course of being provided with all the institutions and establishments of a well-ordered settlement. Accompanying one of his dispatches is a report from Capt. RICHARDS, of her Majesty's surveying ship *Plumper*, on the harbors of the new colony and of Vancouver's Island. The Strait of Fuca is the great thoroughfare through which ships must pass to reach the ports and harbors on the southern and eastern coasts of that island, as well as those of British Columbia; and through the centre of this strait was the boundary line which separates the British possessions from those of the United States. The navigation of this strait has lately been much facilitated by the erection of lighthouses on the southern shore by the Government of the United States, and Capt. RICHARDS recommends that, in order to render the strait perfectly safe and accessible to vessels at all times, the Vancouver shore should be lighted in a similar manner. He suggests a light on Bonilla Point, opposite the American light on Cape Flattery, and another on the Race Islands, a dangerous cluster of rocks on the southeast point of Vancouver's Island. The Imperial Government is willing to defray half the cost of erecting these lights, and it would seem from the Governor's statements as to the resources of the colony that there would be no difficulty in defraying the other moiety out of local revenue. Through the group of islands eastward of Victoria are three channels, the central one being the narrowest. The question through which of these the boundary-line is to be continued from the Gulf of Georgia to the Strait of Fuca is at present pending between the United States and British Governments.

Capt. RICHARDS suggests a point about twenty miles above the mouth of Fraser's River as the most favorable spot that could be chosen for the future capital of British Columbia; and Gov. DOUGLASS, in dispatches of subsequent date to the report, goes fully into the subject. He says: "The colony possesses an extent of about 500 miles of seacoast, stretching from the point where the 49th parallel of latitude first strikes the coast to the line of the Russian possessions on Portland Inlet. That circumstance obviously suggests the necessity of establishing in British Columbia, for the convenience of trade, more than one seaport town, where vessels may enter with cargoes of foreign goods. One, and that of the greatest present importance, should be established at the entrance of Fraser's River, and another in some convenient and accessible harbor north of Vancouver. There is unfortunately no convenient harbor for shipping at or near Fraser's River; that is, between the boundary of the United States and Point Grey. The ship-channel into Fraser's River winds in a somewhat tortuous and narrow passage between sand-banks, and has a depth of water sufficient for vessels drawing 18 feet. The banks for the first ten miles are low, and there is a wide extent of marsh on both sides. That wet district passed, the country presents a new aspect, being more elevated, and covered with pines and other forest trees. That is the point where the seaport town can be established to the greatest advantage, and for this reason, that it is accessible to sailing vessels, which, owing to the lofty banks on both sides of the river, beyond that point, can rarely depend upon a fair wind, or ascend further without using the warp, or by the help of steam." He proposes another plan, which is, however, open to adoption only should Vancouver's Island be incorporated with British Columbia; namely, that Esquimalt should be made the port of entry for sea-going vessels for both colonies, leaving the navigation of the Gulf of Georgia and other inland waters for a class of steam-vessels calculated to do the work with safety and dispatch. This plan is said to be highly popular with the property holders of Vancouver's Island, who are generally desirous of having the sea-port of British Columbia at Esquimalt or at Victoria, where it now is.

The first operation, disposing of public lands, took place on the 25th November, the spot selected for sale being the site of a former establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, known as Old Fort Langley, on the left bank of Fraser's River, about twenty-eight miles from its debouche into the Gulf of Georgia. This site is, however, claimed with other lands adjoining their trading establishments, by the Hudson's Bay Company, whose claims are under the consideration of the Imperial Government. The anchorage in this part of the river is good, and the water deep enough for ships close to the bank. With a cheerful aspect, and a surface well adapted for buildings and drainage, it has the disadvantage of being in part low, and occasionally flooded by the river. The greater part of the site is, however, a dry elevated table-land, covered with pines and brush. It is a place to which public attention was strongly directed, as being a very advantageous site for a commercial town, and had been approved of by the Imperial Government. The upset price was fixed at $100. The highest price obtained for single lots, 64 feet by 120, was $725, and 342 lots were sold, yielding about $65,000. The result of this first experiment was regarded by Gov. DOUGLASS as highly satisfactory, as indicating the confidence of the colonists in the resources of the country, and at the same time producing a needful supply of money for the public service. A loyal desire was expressed by the Governor that Her Majesty would be pleased to bestow on the future capital and sea-port of British Columbia the name of some member of the royal family; but, in complying with the wish that she should name the town, the Queen was pleased to call it New Westminster. The selection of the site described by Gov. DOUGLASS for the capital, caused the purchase of lots at Langley to be suspended, and the survey of the former site was interrupted in the Winter by bad weather. Sites for other towns have been surveyed, and land sold at Fort Yale and Fort Hope, these also being among the localities claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, on the ground of occupation and improvements. In sinking a shaft at Fort Yale, for the purpose of testing the soil, good diggings of coarse gold were found, which caused so much excitement that the miners could hardly be restrained from opening works in the very heart of the little town.

The mining population on Fraser's River was estimated in November at 10,600, three-fourths of which were located between Cornish Bar and Fort Yale, and between Lytton and the Fountains. The great work of the season, the route by Harrison's River to a point on Fraser's River, beyond the mountains, about eight miles below the upper Fountains, was completed in November; and a number of mule trains were on the road, about to engage in the transport of provisions and other supplies for the mining population of Lytton and the districts beyond that town. It is to that road that the colonists look for a convenient communication with the interior of the country. It was an arduous undertaking, and cost about $50,000. The difficulties encountered were more serious than had been anticipated, arising in a great measure from the want of experienced conductors; but Gov. DOUGLASS thinks that the work could not have been done under any circumstances at a cheaper rate. It was supposed that Harrison's River was navigable for steamers into the lake of the same name, but on the fall of the river an unexpected obstacle was discovered, in a shallow rapids, about half a mile long, near the entrance of the lake. When that obstacle is removed, there will be a free passage for small steamers through the lake and to Port Douglas at all seasons. The only importation of gold into Great Britain from British Columbia which has been acknowledged in the Board of Trade returns being about 8,000 ounces, many months back, it may be stated that Gov. DOUGLASS was at some trouble to ascertain the amount actually exported from the colony from June to the end of November, and in hand at the latter date, and made it 106,305 ounces. He believes that the actual produce exceeded this quantity, an impression derived from the official returns of goods imported into Vancouver's Island during the quarter ended Sept. 30, which amounted to $1,156,880, nearly the whole of which appears to have been absorbed in supplying the requirements of British Columbia, and to have been paid for in gold dust. At the latter end of last year some specimens of gold were obtained from Harrison's River, adding force to the opinion that the country in that direction is probably not greatly inferior to Fraser's River itself as an auriferous district. Bridge River was at that time the favorite gold district, the deposits being rich, and, in one instance, a lump of pure gold, weighing an ounce and a half, having been found. Gold was found in January last at Fonia, a point on Fraser's River, five miles beyond the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment of Alexandria, about 400 miles from the coast; and it is further supposed, on very favorable grounds, that the whole course of the river, to its sources in the Rocky Mountains, contains deposits of gold. Great excitement was produced in Victoria, in March, by the exhibition of a nugget of pure gold weighing 14½ ounces, procured by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company from the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island. There was a generally prevalent impression, founded on the discovery of gold in that island in 1851, that it would yet become a productive gold-field. The gold collected at that period, with the exception of some water-borne pieces of small size and a lump weighing 27 ounces found on the beach, at the mouth of a fresh water rivulet, was procured by blasting from a vein of white quartz running parallel with the coast, some of the masses of which were so largely impregnated with gold as to yield a return of 25 per cent. on the gross weight. Other minerals are talked of. Silver was reported to have been found near Fort Yale, in a quartz lead, but the specimens brought to Victoria proved valueless. A specimen of pure copper was found near the confluence of Bridge River. Major DOWNIE, one of the most successful of the California miners, who returned to Victoria in March from an exploring tour from Jarvis Inlet to Desolation Sound, found no traces of gold, but thought it should be found in that quarter, the formation being quartz and slate, with seams of sulphuret of iron. The principal impediment to the development of the mineral region of British Columbia is no doubt the difficulty of access to it. Passable roads, and means of cheap transport, would soon, in the opinion of Governor DOUGLASS, work a revolution in the state of the country. He has done everything in his power to remove obstacles and to improve the access to the mineral region; but much remains to be done. A road through the valley of Fraser's River, from the coast to the forks of Thompson's River, is urgently wanted, to open the country for settlement, for traveling when the river is flooded or ice-bound, and for driving live stock between the interior and the coast. This great work is ih part accomplished, and was expected to be completed before the end of the present Summer.

The Police Commissioners and their Late Clerk—Letter from Mr. Hasbrouck.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I just received an official notice that I have been removed from my position as First Deputy Clerk in the Police Department, for alleged participation in a political convention. The rule on the subject applies in its letter to members of the Police *force* only—and as such it has been promulgated.

I was but a Clerk in the bureau, and with the *technical* legal right of my removal I have no fault to find. I never supposed, and I was never notified, that the rule applied to clerks on leave of absence during a Summer vacation, and whose time does not necessarily, like that of Inspectors of Police, belong entirely to Police discipline.

The first intimation that I was amenable to, or that I had transgressed the rule, came with the resolution of my removal, introduced and passed at the same meeting, in secret session, and without any opportunity of being confronted with my accusers, or of being heard in my defence, and without any proof, that I am able to discover, being offered against me to the Board of the charges implied in the preamble.

That Mayor TIEMANN should have so acted,—or that Mr. BAILEY, who constantly attends secret caucuses with the Democratic members, should have joined him, is not surprising; but that Mayor POWELL, usually in affairs of the Board a fair-minded man, and that Commissioner ULSHOEFFER, familiar as an ex-Judge with legal and equitable rights, should have united in secretly "guillotining" me, without preliminary charge, without evidence, and without that hearing which even a partnership gives to its errand-boy when faulty, must prove a source of regret to the friends of the two latter gentlemen.

I had not supposed that the four Democrats of the Board would extend the Dred Scott decision so far as to thus practically declare that a black (Republican) man possessed no rights which white men were bound to (legally) respect.

I am left no remedy but to publicly protest against the *manner* in which I have been treated.

I append the resolution, and the vote thereon.

Yours, &c., DANIEL B. HASBROUCK.

The following is the preamble and resolution offered by Commissioner BAILEY:

Whereas, This Board, by a resolution passed upon the 27th May last, enjoined upon all officers of the Department a faithful observance of the 37th Rule, and

Whereas, D. B. HASBROUCK, one of the Deputy Clerks, has recently attended a political convention, and acted as a member thereof, thereby evincing a marked disrespect to the will of the Board, as expressed by the resolution aforesaid; therefore

Resolved, That the said D. B. HASBROUCK be, and he is hereby dismissed from the office of Deputy-Clerk.

Adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Commissioners Stillman, Ulshoeffer and Bailey, Mayors Tiemann and Powell. NOES—Commissioners Bowen and Stranahan.

The Progress of Newspapers in General, and of the New-York Times in Particular.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very interesting to watch the progress of newspapers and ascertain how commuities are influenced by the kind of papers they read.

The first NEW-YORK TIMES ever introduced into the section of country where the writer of this article resides, was introduced by himself. Previously, the *Herald* and *Tribune* had been the only daily papers from New-York known to the public; but it was not long before there was a marked change in the whole line of railroad from Easton, where the Lehigh Valley Railroad commences, to Jeansville, which is the terminus of the Beaver Meadow Railroad. The TIMES has surely and steadily worked its way up, until it has fairly and honorably eclipsed both the *Herald* and *Tribune* in circulation. The reason for this, I believe to be as follows: Most people love to see *fair play*. There are folks who like to see a newspaper rise above envy, partiality, mere partisanship and hypocrisy, and dare to publish to the world free and independent sentiments without fear or favor.

And it is not saying a vain or untrue thing, to assert that the TIMES has done this. Indeed, it is the *only* newspaper in the whole City of New-York which has shown impartiality, and large comprehensive powers, in its estimate of the character of public men. *Thinking* men appreciate such a course, and intelligent men of all parties read a paper so eminently conservative.

The selling of newspapers by agents, and collecting the subscriptions weekly has got to be quite a business along the line. Indeed it is the way most people like to buy their newspapers. They do not feel a few cents per week, and they suffer no detention from mistakes in the mail. I know parties who one year ago took no daily paper, who now enjoy the TIMES of an evening, and feel lost if they do not get it.

A FRIEND TO NEWSPAPERS,
AND ESPECIALLY THE TIMES.

JEANSVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

The Coming Cricket Match in Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are still without news of the *Nova Scotian*, and of course of the English cricketers who are on board of her, and who were announced to play on Wednesday. It is surprising what interest is felt both in Canada and the United States, in these international cricket matches. Many persons from other parts of Canada, and also from the United States, are here for no other purpose than to witness the first great match of the series, and of course it is a common topic of conversation and speculation as to who will win. It is not anticipated by the Canadians that they will defeat "The Eleven," although they play on their own ground, which is very large, but—except in the middle, where there is a pretty good wicket—not very level. I paid a visit to it this afternoon, and saw a number of ladies amusing themselves by practicing archery. They looked very bewitching, with their hair rolled up to suit the natty little bloomer hats which are very prevalent here on the promenades, and with which *Punch* delights to garnish the most lovely faces in his humorous sketches. A number of the cricketers, who play in the twenty-two, were at practice on the outskirts of the ground, whilst men were rolling and pounding the centre. Tents are erected, and a grand stand built for the accommodation of a great many visitors. LILLYWHITE and FLETCHER are here, with their tent and printing-press, to print the scores; and FRED LILLYWHITE, who does the printing for the great County matches, is also coming over with the Eleven, to do the printing and report the matches, for *Bell's Life in London*.

Outside of Mr. Beecher's Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The occupants of pews on the Orange-street side of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church are sadly annoyed during "fly-time," by the stamping of horses, the singing, whistling, and loud conversation of men and boys, supposed to be engaged in keeping the horses quiet and the flies off. As the preacher draws near the conclusion of his discourse, he frequently, in the most pathetic portions of his exhortation, drops his voice to so low a key that it requires the closest attention in the remote parts of the building to hear what is said. It is not agreeable for the devout listener to have the "asides" of the drivers and their knots of gossips thrust in between the eloquent passages that are audible from the platform. If, until the weather is cool enough to permit the windows and doors to be closed, carriages were requested to take their stand in Cranberry-street, and the attentive Sexton would send a deputy to restrain the vocal entertainments of the outsiders during service, the comfort of many who pay pretty liberally for the privilege of a pew would be promoted.

A WOULD-BE LISTENER.

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see that the case of Bishop ONDERDONK has been brought before the public in your paper. In this as in every other matter our Church papers (Episcopal and non-Episcopal) can only present the side of the subject which squares with their notions of theological dogmas. They are all ten thousand fathoms deep in the slough of controversial partisanship. I hope your valuable journal will become, as it bids fair to be, the arena of fair and honest discussion upon every topic of general interest. We sadly need such journalism as you advocate in your columns.

I would speak then most earnestly in behalf of churchmen at large, and I would implore the friends of Bishop ONDERDONK wholly to abandon the effort to restore him. The Church is just recovered from the dreadful scandal of Episcopal frailty—why increase it again ten-fold by this ill-judged, this suicidal act? Already the articles which you have published show that the friends of the measure are acting from impulses and motives essentially different. One pleads the cause of an injured Diocese, from whom the head was wrongly "taken away," and the other argues that by virtue of some document in the hands of Dr. HAWKS, the Church will be held harmless, even should she consent to the restoration.

Far be it from any Christian man to throw doubts upon the sincerity of a sinner's repentant self-reproaches. I will not do so. But I must say that to many the most fitting exhibition of humble contrition would seem to be the cry, "Lord, I am not worthy!"

In short, the great body of Churchmen and the outside world, without exception, will say that this act is most unwise and uncalled for. Mercy and pardon we owe to each other as freely as we ask them of Heaven. But no rule of Scriptures nor canon of the Church nor teaching of experience can be cited to show that a man convicted of offences which I will not name, and obdurately denying his guilt for fifteen years, is fitted by a sudden remorse for the high and sacred functions of a Bishop.

All interests which are not selfish ones may be easily reconciled by Bishop ONDERDONK'S at once resigning his position as Bishop of New-York. The way will then be open for the removal of his suspension whenever it may be proper; precisely as was done in the case of the former Diocesan of Pennsylvania.

B.

The Comptroller's Care of City Property.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On perusing your valuable journal of this date, I was somewhat surprised to find that Mr. Comptroller HAWS, in rendering a reason for not assenting to the proceedings authorized to be taken in the matter of the much-needed improvement of extending Beekman-street across the Park, cited a provision of law that he was charged with the duty of preventing encroachments upon Corporation property. The fact will be quite refreshing to the residents in the vicinity of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue, in which locality, notwithstanding the urgent appeals of remonstrants, he has permitted quite a substantial building to be erected on Corporation property, by parties having no claim whatever, neither pretending to any and to be used for the avowed purpose of selling spirtuous liquors.

It would appear that something more cogent than reason has influenced him in this matter, as it was patent that liberal offers had been made by responsible parties to hire the aforesaid parcel of land of the Corporation, for uses more legitimate than dispensing poison. And they have been most anxious that the said parcel should be disposed of according to law.

You would subserve the interest of the whole community if you would inform them by what species of legerdemain the provision of law before quoted is construed to be applicable to one section of the City to the detriment of another portion?

By giving publicity to the above you will oblige

MANY RESIDENTS OF FIFTIETH-STREET.

Comptroller's Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Comptroller objects to extending Park-Place across the Park on the legal ground that the property is "*pledged*" for the City Debt; and to take it for a public street would divest the City of its title, dedicate the land to the public, and thus destroy the security of the creditors.

It is a pity that our public officers have such an inveterate itching for notoriety. The public convenience is nothing if its neglect may enable an office-holder to show off as a very strict and severe guardian of the City property. This last case of reputation-making is the most absurd of all. Granted that the Park is *pledged* or *mortgaged* to creditors, how is it possible for the mortgagor to destroy the lien of the mortgagee, unless the land be bodily *carried away?* Suppose Mr. HAWS had a mortgage on the beautiful brick edifice now being built in the Park just below his office. Now suppose some vandal corporation should run a street through it—would Mr. HAWS loose his lien on the land?

For Heaven's sake, let us have an end to these tricks of the political trade. No one supposes that running a street through the Park, even if the land were lost, would endanger the City's credit. The City, moreover, needs the improvement; and if the creditors object, let *them*, and not the City's officer raise a breeze about it.

CITIZEN.

Academy of Medicine.

A meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held, Wednesday, to which much interest was prospectively attached, because of the understanding among the members that Dr. GRISCOM would deliver an address on the subject of Quarantine, in opposition to the well-known views of Dr. FRANCIS and Dr. MOTT. The severity of the night, however, forbade a large attendance, and necessarily prevented the presence of either of the gentlemen last named. In compliance with the suggestion of Dr. GRISCOM himself, all discussion of the question was, on motion of Dr. SIMS, deferred for a fortnight. This premature disposal of the special business, which was expected to occupy the entire session, left little of interest to be noted. There were several visitors, members of the Faculty from the South, present, who were formally introduced to the Academy by Dr. WATSON, its President. Their names, as we could catch them, were: Prof. LOGAN, of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. OWEN, of Virginia; and Dr. REED, of Alabama.

Dr. MCNULTY offered a resolution to the effect that whilst the Academy accepted a report of a Committee appointed to consider the merits of Dr. QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil, they deemed it inexpedient to recommend this preparation in preference to others of a similar quality prepared by other parties. This was seconded by Dr. GRISCOM, and supported by the mover in an argument, the gist of which was, that the Academy, by indorsing this preparation, was lending itself to empiricism.

Dr. BARKER moved to lay the resolution on the table. Some members took one side and some another, but all agreed on the general ground that the Academy was not a mercantile advertising agency; and not a few were of opinion that Dr. MCNULTY'S resolution would effect nothing, inasmuch as, in the first place, the report of the Committee was not an indorsement by the Academy of the article presented to them; and in the second, that, even if the Secretary were instructed to make no communication to Mr. QUERU which he might employ for advertising purposes, the newspapers would be sure to speak of the matter in their reports of the proceedings of the Academy, and the requisite publicity would be obtained in spite of all determination to refuse a certificate to the inventor.

The result of the debate was, that the whole matter was referred to the Council.

MANUFACTURED FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—It is well known that a majority of the New-York papers publish a manufactured European correspondence made up in their own offices. The *Herald* publishes a column of matter purporting to be a Paris letter, which it is an insult to the public to attempt to impose upon its readers. It is made up of scraps from English papers, pasted together in the most clumsy manner. The account of the manner in which the Emperor and Empress of the French spend their time at Sauvuur, which we copied yesterday from the correspondence of an English paper, received by the steamer *Persia*, is given in this letter of the *Herald*, *verbatim*, as the original production of a Paris correspondent; the experiment of watering the streets by hydrochloric acid, which we copy to-day from an Egnish paper, appears in the same connection and in the same words. An extract is stolen from an article in the *Journal des Debats*, on the commerce of Italy, a translation of which we extract from the *European Times*. In fact, the whole letter is a transparent tissue of stolen material, which the thief did not take the trouble to alter or disguise.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The swoop of the *Eagle*, so far it refers to the "majority of New-York papers," is perhaps a trifle too comprehensive. It has demonstrated the guilt of the *Herald*; but there is probably no other journal in the City which condescends to practice the dishonesty indicated.—ED TIMES.

NEW BOOKS.

MY THIRD BOOK. A Collection of Tales. By LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON. New-York: HARPER & BROS., 1859.

Miss MOULTON is entitled to the credit of having invented a new style of naming books which will be very convenient to voluminous authors. She numbers her publications as we do our streets and avenues, from which it may be inferred that she feels herself at the outset of a career of authorship. The plan will save an infinite deal of trouble, for authors often experience much more difficulty in inventing titles for their books than they do in writing them. It would have been a capital plan for such writers as G. P. R. JAMES, most of whose works have so strong a resemblance to each other, to distinguish them by the order of their appearance, as JAMES' first, second, third, fourth novel, and so on. And even with writers like SCOTT there would have been great convenience, that the reader might always know at what particular period of the author's life the romance that entranced him was written. Lady MORGAN, for lack of a fitting title to one of her publications called it "A Book without a Name," which was not half so good an idea as our own countrywoman's. Miss MOULTON's "Third Book" is just of that miscellaneous character that a title characteristic of its contents would be exceedingly difficult; necessity, therefore, has driven her, as it has driven others, to a very useful invention. It contains seventeen stories, the longest of them being "The Pride of Moses Grant." They are magazine stories, most of which will be recognized by the readers of light literature as old acquaintances. But they are much above the level of the common class of such productions, and will bear a second perusal.

FORTY YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS OF PILLS AND POWDERS; OR, THE COGITATIONS AND CONFESSIONS OF AN AGED PHYSICIAN. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co. 1859.

The title of this volume is not particularly suggestive of agreeable reading, but to a valetudinarian it will have a charm which a pleasanter subject might lack. The author does not favor us with his name on the title page, but, as he gives his portrait as a frontispiece, there is no difficulty in discovering to whose wisdom and experience we are indebted for the knowledge of pills and powders to be gathered from this volume. Dr. W. A. ALCOTT is the man. He is no stranger to the public, and the class who delight in such reading—a very numerous one—will find an abundance of interesting matter in Dr. ALCOTT's new volume. The regular faculty are very naturally opposed to every man being his own physician, for it is a system which tends to the fostering of quacks, though it probably makes patients more abundant for them. The best possible advice that can be given to an invalid is to consult an intelligent physician, and follow his directions; the next best is to adopt Dr. ALCOTT's method of *laisser faire*, and starve out your disorder, unless it should be that not very common complaint known to the female world as the "hungry headache." One of the most startling of Dr. ALCOTT's "confessions," is a statement of his having effected a cure of that terrible disease, tic-doloreux, by a prescription of a bread-and-water diet to the patient.

FIJI AND THE FIJIANS; By THOMAS WILLIAMS and JAMES CALVERT, late Missionaries in Fiji. Edited by GEORGE STRINGER ROWE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

Our old acquaintances of our schoolboy days, the Feejees, have undergone a greater variety of orthographical vicissitudes, until they have at last taken a permanent shape to themselves, or rather had one imposed upon them, as Fijis. They have been known as Beetgees, Fegees, Feejees, Feegees, Feejes, Fidjees, Fidjes, Fidgees, Fidschis, Feigees, Vihis, Vijis and Vitis. But, henceforth, they are to be Fijis pure and simple, in their designation at least, and, in other respects they are now the most interesting of all the aborigines of the Pacific, being the most savage, and inhabiting the loveliest spots in that whole region of loveliness and fertility. The authors of the volume before us have exhausted the subject of Fiji, and left nothing, for the present, for other laborers in the same field to accomplish. *Fiji and the Fijians* forms a handsomely printed and copiously illustrated volume of 551 pages, which have been greatly reduced, under the judicious treatment of the editor, from the original manuscripts of the authors. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is the result of the observations and researches of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Adelaide, who was thirteen years a resident in Fiji as a Wesleyan Missionary; the second part is the contribution of the Rev. Mr. CALVERT, who spent seventeen years among the Fijians as a Missionary. The labor of these devoted missionaries has not been without profitable results; the Fijians have been cured of cannibalism, and even polygamy, one of the mildest of their heathen vices, it is said, "is fast passing away."

BEULAH. By AUGUSTA J. EVANS. New-York: JACKSON & DERBY. 1859.

It is a curious coincidence that simultaneous with the appearance of Miss EVANS, the author of *Adam Bede*, in England, another lady of the same name makes her appearance on this side of the Atlantic as the author of a novel of American life *Adam Bede* is a tale of English life in the last century; but *Beulah*, the name of the heroine of the story, is a novel of the present time; but of no particular place, nor instinct with the life of any particular social condition of existence. The scene is laid at the South, but no particular South; hence there is an indistinctness in the narrative, and a lack of that strong interest which is created by the reader recognizing the truthfulness of the scenes described, and the naturalness of the characters that people them. There is good writing and good feeling in *Beulah*, but nothing that is characteristic and powerful. *Beulah* is better than the majority of our native novels, but it is not the great romance of American Society, for which our novel readers have been looking in vain so long.

THE IRISH MELODIES, WITH SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS. By Sir JOHN STEVENSON, Mus. Doc. And characteristic Words. By THOMAS MOORE. New-York: HARPER & MASON.

If Moore's Melodies or the Irish Melodies with Sir JOHN STEVENSON's accompaniments, and the "characteristic words," needed an introduction to the public, nothing would afford us greater pleasure than to afford all the aid in our power towards giving them notoriety. But they are beyond all praise or censure; they are known and cherished by all men and women who have ears to hear and hearts to feel. The new edition, or rather issue, of these immortal airs and verses now before us is a very beautiful one, and handsomely illustrated with fine steel and wood engravings. Though the harp that once sent forth those melting lyrics has long been silent, yet the lyrics themselves will remain fresh forever.

LAW REPORTS.

TRIAL OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The Defence—Interesting Testimony—The Ringleader on the Stand.

Public interest in the case of *William Mower* vs. *Peter Bogardus and others*, caused the Court-room to be crowded yesterday even more than before. It will be recollected by our readers that the plaintiff having told his story to the jury, as by the law of the State parties to civil actions are now permitted to do, the defendants' testimony was commenced, much of which in the same way consisted of their own personal narrative of the exciting scenes in which the plaintiff was so maltreated. At the opening of the Court this morning Myron Van Dusen, another of the defendants, was called to the stand to testify for the defence. His evidence was as follows: I am one of the defendants in this action; I went to the public square with Mower, (the plaintiff,) at the time he was tarred and feathered; I did so at his request; I took no part in the matter only to do all I could to prevent the outrage from being committed.

Cross-examined—I never lived in this City; I do not remember ever having been examined as a witness in the Superior Court of this City; I was never confined in the Tombs; I may have been there for half an hour; I was never in custody; I did not have hold of the plaintiff on the square; I did not know what they were going to do with him; the crowd took him away from me.

Henry Miller testified that in 1856 he was a Commissioner of Deeds; in September, 1856, he saw Mowers at Mr. Pell's house, in Hudson, where he executed an instrument to Pell.

Abraham Christ testified that at the time of the occurrence, he knew Mower; had been in the habit of getting shaved at Mower's shop; on the evening named, witness was in the shop getting his hair dressed; Hammond, Peyton, Van Dusen, and Howard, came in and took Mower out; witness had gone there in pursuance of a laid plan; when the coast was clear witness gave a signal, and the parties named came in and took Mower; Howard and Hammond were striking Mower, when Myron Van Dusen and witness took them away; the cry was then to take him to the square, the crowd increasing, Mower calling and taking hold of Myron Van Dusen, for protection; and in this manner Mower was led in the square; witness told the crowd to form a ring, he had charge of the matter, and it would go through straight; the ring was formed, and witness wanting assistance to give the fellow a coat, took Miner as such assistant.

The tar and feathers were then fetched into the ring by witness' directions; they had been provided about an hour before. Witness then told Mower that he was to have the tar and feathers for ravishing an innocent white girl, and asked him if he was guilty or not. Witness then told Mower to strip, and he did, first giving the watch (through Allen) to Bogardus. After Mower had stripped, witness administered the tar with a barrel stave. When they got near the bottom of the pot, as he did not want to lose any of the tar, witness told Miner to empty the tar over Mower's head, which was done. Witness then told the crowd to open, and let Mower pass, which they did. None of the defendants had any knowledge of the facts before the act was consummated; none of them aided or assisted in the matter.

Cross-examined—Was now 23 years of age; was in the law business with Mr. Kissam; had only been in this city about eight months; he suppœnaed himself at the request of the defendants; he had kept track of the suit since its commencement; in June last he had no desire to be a witness for Mower; he had been in Mr. Huff's (the plaintiff's attorney's) office, to find out if a subpœna was out for him; he then told Mr. Huff what he knew, and Huff told him that they did not want him; the first time he called Huff was out, and witness saw Mr. Smith; that was all pased at the time; did not think he told Huff that he was an important witness for Mower; did not mention any names of parties to Huff; Huff did not tell witness he thought that he (witness) was a spy; did not tell Huff that if he did not take witness he would go to the defendants; he was the head conspirator in the tarring affair; he was the self-constituted master of ceremonies; witness got on the square ahead of the crowd some three seconds; witness then again detailed the operation, but stated that he made no speech—it was only a few remarks addressed to the nigger, [laughter;] Mower stripped pretty fast: witness sent for the tar and got the feathers himself; the purchase of these articles was a partnership affair between himself and Peyton Van Dusen; no one tried to prevent the tar and feathers from being applied; witness procured a clan known as the North Whopping Boys to assist him, and the people knew it was no use to interfere with them; witness did not have enough tar to go over the whole body of the nigger, but he spread it as much as possible with the stave.

The cross-examination here closed, and Mr. Marsh requested the Court to direct the witness to remain in Court. The Court did so.

A. V. V. Elting, sworn—I am one of the defendants in this case; I reside in the city of Hudson; I have resided there more than thirty years; I have a family; I have known Mower fifteen or twenty years; I was well acquainted with him; I remember the time he was tarred and feathered; I was sitting in my store at the time; Mr. Benedict, a neighbor of mine, told me the first that I knew of the matter; I had not been walking in front of Mower's shop; I knew nothing of the matter until then; I was not on the square; said nothing to the crowd in reference to Mower; I did not in any way aid, assist or advise in the outrage upon Mower. [The question whether or not witness had a daughter named Anna, was objected to on the ground that it was ruled out of the case. After some debate the answer was excluded.]

On *cross-examination*, many questions were put to the witness to test his memory as to other occurrences of the day of the outrage, the answers to which were not of any interest. He, however, testified that he did walk late in the afternoon in front of Mower's shop; and that he also went to the door to witness what transpired after Benedict came in and informed him that "they had caught the nigger."

Calvin A. Smith, sworn for the plaintiff—My business is prosecution of claims against the Government; I was present when Christ gave his testimony; I saw Christ in the fore part of June, 1859; he called at my office and inquired if Mr. Huff was in; (Mr. Huff was in the office with me;) this was about the time this cause was expected to be called on the Calendar; I had never seen Christ before; Mr. Mower was in the office at the time; Christ said he had been subpœnaed; he expected it was from the plaintiff; he said he had called to see about that subpœna; he said he knew all about the outrage on Mower, and turned me one side; he then said that the defendants were all there at the time of the outrage; he called once or twice at our office (No. 65 Chatham) in regard to the matter, but I could not tell whether it was before or after this conversation.

W. J. Huff, sworn—I heard the witness, Christ, examined; I had seen him before; it was in June last, at my father's office; Christ then told me he had been subpœnaed, and he thought by the plaintiff in this case; he said he saw all of the defendants on the ground at the time of the outrage on Mower; he also said that the defendants all knew that this was going to take place.

E. P. Huff, the plaintiff's attorney, sworn—The last witness is my son; I know Christ; he called at my office in June last about his connection with this case; he said all the defendants were there, and other wealthy people, who should have been made defendants in the case; he also said a great outrage had been committed on Mower, and that he desired to see him righted; he said unless I subpœnaed him he would go to the other side, and he should be examined.

The cross-examination of these witnesses was very lengthy, and for the purpose of showing it to be peculiar that they should remember this circumstance and not others which took place about the same time. The last witness was subjected to a long cross-examination in regard to the pleadings which were then in Court. After the examination of this witness was closed the plaintiff rested, and the summing up was postponed until to-day.

Slave-Trade—Duties of Public Officers in Regard to Seizure Under the Act.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL—IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, BEFORE JUDGE NELSON, SEPT. 22.

The United States vs. *The Brig Henry.*—This libel was filed in this case by the Government against the brig *Henry* upon a charge of having been fitted out for the purpose of engaging in the Slave-trade, contrary to the act of Congress, and praying forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel. The Court below, after hearing the allegations and proofs, decreed a dismissal of the libel, but, upon the facts in the case as disclosed upon the hearing, granted a certificate of reasonable cause to the Collector or person making the seizure. The cause is before us on appeal by the claimants for the purpose of reviewing the order of the Court below granting the certificate of reasonable cause for the seizure.

The principal objection is that no seizure of the vessel took place by the Collector or any officer of the Customs, and hence the case was one in which the Court below had no jurisdiction or authority to grant the order under the act of Congress. (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 696.)

It appears indeed from the record that an actual seizure of the vessel was omitted at the request of the counsel for the claimants, and that Mr. Joachimssen, the acting District-Attorney in the absence of Mr. Sedgwick, agreed to take a stipulation of the counsel that a seizure had been made, and waived the formality of one, to save expense and delay. The stipulation is in wrtting, and was given in evidence in the Court below.

It is now insisted that the stipulation was designed to furnish evidence of the seizure so far as the fact was essential to maintain the suit for condemnation, but not to be used as a ground for the granting of an order for reasonable cause of seizure.

The Act of Congress already referred to makes the seizure a material fact to the maintenance of the suit for condemnation and forfeiture, and provides for a certificate of reasonable cause in case judgment shall be given for the claimant, in which case the claimant is denied costs, and the person making the seizure exempted from suit for the same.

Now, the stipulation in this case is unqualified, and if it is to be regarded as sufficient to establish the fact of seizure for the purpose of the suit for condemnation, which is admitted, we do not see how it can be held insufficient as a foundation for the order of certificate of reasonable cause. There is nothing on its face indicating any such qualified use, or that any such modified sense of the instrument existed in the minds of the parties at the time; and certainly there is nothing in the nature of the transaction or circumstances of the case to persuade the Court to give to the instrument a strained or mitigated construction, to the prejudice of the party who has accepted it in good faith and acted accordingly.

It may be said that if no seizure of the vessel was actually made by the Collector, the certificate of reasonable cause was unnecessary and immaterial. But if so, then this attempt to get rid of it is equally unnecessary and immaterial.

How this may be we cannot determine on the facts before us. It may be that there was such interference with the vessel by the officers of the Customs, resulting in this stipulation, which, though short of a technical seizure, might subject them to an action by the claimant or owner of the vessel.

Upon the other question in the case, namely, whether there was ground for the certificate of reasonable cause, we concur with the Court below.

We cannot forbear the expression of our opinion that the mode adopted in this case, in initiating proceedings in a suit for the condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel, are not such as should be entitled to any very favorable consideration. Public officers had better follow out the requirements of the law and assume all the responsibilities belonging to their acts. Very great abuses might arise from the institution of these penal suits on behalf of the Government by stipulation or compromise.

The decree of the Court below affirmed.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for appellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Promissory Notes.

THE USURY LAWS RENDERED INOPERATIVE BY THE BORROWER'S CERTIFICATE.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—The case of the Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Samuel P. Townsend, was an action on certain promissory notes against the maker, who is equally well-known in the calendars of litigation and dockets of judgments as in the indexes of conveyances and mortgages of real property in our City. His defence was usury. But judgment was obtained against him, and on his appeal this judgment was affirmed at the General Term on Monday last. The following opinion was rendered by the Court, through ROOSEVELT, J.:

The defendant, Townsend, is sued as maker, on two promissory notes. His defence is that the notes were issued by him on a usurious consideration, and are therefore void, even in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, who may have discounted them at the lawful rate of seven per cent.

To meet this objection, the plaintiffs, on the trial, introduced in evidence two certificates signed by the defendant, and which the jury, in effect, have found to have been given by him to accompany the notes, and to have been designed to represent that the notes were valid, (when, in fact, and to his knowledge, they were invalid,) so that subsequent parties should take the notes on the faith of the certificates. It should be added, too, that the verdict, in effect, establishes the further fact that the plaintiffs discounted the notes on the faith of the certificates, giving full value, under circumstances free from suspicion, and without any design on their part to evade the statute, and without reason for suspecting such design in others.

Such a certificate, acted on in good faith, it has been repeatedly held, operates to estop the party giving it from falsifying his own statements. No man, as against an innocent person, can take advantage of his own fraud. So far from being, in such case, a defence, the fraud would itself, if any loss were sustained, be a positive cause of action, entitling the injured party to equivalent damages. (See the cases of Holmes *vs.* Williams, 10 Paige, 326; Watson's executors *vs.* McLaren, 19 Wend., 557; Dowe *vs.* [illegible], 2 Denio, 621; Clark *vs.* Sisson, 4 Duer, 408; Truscott *vs.* Davis, 4 Barb., 495.)

All these cases are cited by Mr. Justice Ingraham at Special Term in a decision against the same defendant reported recently in 26 Barb., 611.

Much stress is laid by counsel on the peculiar form of these certificates. They merely declare that the notes—and such, it is said, is the purport of the notes themselves—"were given for value received, and will be paid when due." If nothing further was meant by the certificates, why attach them to the notes? The act would have been a childish ceremony. We must infer that it meant something. The Jury have found, in effect, and we think, correctly found, that the defendant meant to convey the idea not only that some value, but that full legal value had been received, and that the promise to pay was not merely an optional promise, but one which could be legally enforced. In other words the object of the certificates, as said by Judge Ingraham, was to "induce a purchaser to take the notes without fear of the defence of usury." And it is not competent to defendant now to argue that the term selected were ingeniously contrived as a trap to catch the unwary. Judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN PURCHASING AND DISCOUNTING.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—In the case of *Bossange* vs. *Ross and Fitzgerald*, the opinion of the Court was also rendered by Judge ROOSEVELT:

The note sued on, although purporting as usual, on its face, to be for value received, was in fact accommodation paper. And the question is, if such paper be bought *bona fide* for a gross sum, but which sum on calculation gives, and is known to give, more than seven per cent., can a recovery be had for the amount actually paid, with lawful interest, as against all the parties to the note, where there has been no fraud or false representation by certificate or otherwise.

On the trial, the counsel for the defendants "excepted to that portion of the charge of the Judge in which he stated that if the plaintiff bought the note in question for $600 (its face being $650) even though it was an accommodation note, he could recover from the drawer or indorser the amount actually paid, with interest."

In determining the correctness of this portion of the charge, it must be borne in mind that the Judge also told the jury that "if they came to the conclusion that Bossange discounted the note under an agreement to discount the same at a usurious rate of interest, then he could not recover."

The verdict, therefore, must be construed as finding that the transaction was a purchase and not a discount, if there be in truth any real distinction between the two, and that the purchase was not 'a mere cover' for a usurious loan, but a *bona fide* contract of buying and selling, although at a rate which, treated as interest, would yield more than seven per cent. for the use of the money. Is there, then, any real distinction—so far as usury in its civil aspect is concerned—between buying and discounting? Is not the policy of the statute equally defeated by the one as by the other? It seems to us that it is. With the wisdom of that policy the Courts have nothing to do. It is for them to enforce it, wise or unwise, unless the enforcement, as in the case of certificates, or oral representations of commercial paper, conflicts with another rule of law not yet repealed, that a man shall not allege, by way of defense, that he himself has been guilty of falsehood, and is entitled to be rewarded for the offense.

The case of certificates or representations is an exceptional one, and of comparatively recent origin. And even this exception, the adoption of which admits the general rule to be otherwise, although sanctioned by several decisions, has never yet been finally established in the Court of last resort. The general rule, just or unjust, that the purchaser of accommodation paper, without such certificate, or representation, at a higher rate than seven per cent., takes it at his peril, is too well established to be now disputed. (Hall *vs.* Wilson, 16 Barbour, 548.)

In the present case, it is not pretended that the maker and first indorser, who resist the claim, received any consideration or made any representation, written or verbal, to mislead the plaintiff. When sold the note was not a subsisting security in the hands of the seller. Had it been then overdue, as there was no consideration, he could have maintained no suit upon it. To warrant a sale at a discount greater than seven per cent., the note, at the time, "must be perfect and available to the holder." (Powell *vs.* Waters, 8 Cowan, 669.) When that is not the case the transaction, although called a sale, is merely a contract that if A will advance B a certain sum of money, B, C and D, parties to the note, will, at the end of so many days, repay a larger sum—such larger sum, when paid, yielding more than seven per cent. for the use of the money for the time specified. Such a contract is clearly usurious.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event.

The Contending Coal Companies.

ORDER ADVERSE TO THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

In the Supreme Court, at General Term, before Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE AND ALLEN, the cases of *The Pennsylvania Coal Co.* vs. *The President, Managers and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.*, and that of *The Same* vs. *The Same*, it was ordered that the judgment of the September Term, appealed from by the plaintiff, reversed with costs to abide event of the suit, that there be a new trial of said action.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the appeal of the defendants from the aforesaid judgment be, and the same is hereby dismissed, with costs of the plaintiff to be taxed.

Decisions in Chambers.

JAS. R. GIBSON, JR., VS. JOHN R. MOEDER.

In the Supreme Court—Chambers—before Justice INGRAHAM, the motion to vacate the order of account in the case of Jas. R. Gibson, Jr., *vs.* John R. Moeder, was denied, $10 costs.

WM. H. KENGEL VS. EDWIN R. KIRK.

This case, coming up before Judge SUTHERLAND, was settled.

Orders in the Superior Court at Special Term.

BEFORE JUSTICE BOSWORTH.

John J. Phelps et al. vs. *James A. Ferguson.*—Motion for leave to withdraw demurrer and put in answer denied.

David Sturtevant vs. *Henry O. Brewer et al.*—Motion granted. Order to be entered will be settled on short notice from either party to the other.

Decisions in the Court of Appeals, June Term.

CLERICAL ERROR IN THE COPY OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE FATAL.

Ely vs. *Carnley, Sheriff, &c.*—A clerical error in the copy of a chattel mortgage and the accompanying statement of the amount claimed, by which such amount is overstated $100, is fatal, and its validity against creditors ceases with the year after the filing of an accurate copy.

It is immaterial that the mortgage has become absolute by its terms; unless possession has been taken under it, the filing of a copy under Ch. 279 of 1833, § 3, is necessary to preserve the mortgagee's title against creditors.

WHAT EVIDENCE IS REQUIRED TO PROVE THE EXISTENCE OF A CORPORATION.

Methodist Episcopal Union Church vs. *Pickett.*—To establish a corporation *de facto*, against one who has recognized the corporate character by contracting with it, it is sufficient to show the existence of a law authorizing its formation, proceedings taken for that purpose in professed compliance with the law, and acts of subsequent user.

Where the law provides for record evidence of the proceedings to organize a corporation, such record, though failing to show all the requisite proceedings, is equivalent to a considerable degree of evidence of user, and its imperfections cannot be taken advantage of by a private party who has entered into engagements with the corporation.

The certificate required by section 3 of the act 3 R. S. 294 for the incorporation of religious societies, need only contain the names of the persons elected as trustees, and the corporate name by which the trustees and their successors are thereafter to be known. A compliance with the statute in respect to the giving notice of and conducting the election, the qualifications of the electors and returning officers, and generally in all other respects, may be inferred from the record and continued user under it.

The statement in such a certificate that the presiding officers were elected by a plurality of votes, not negativing that they were chosen by a majority vote, the latter will be inferred in the absence of contrary evidence.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Nos. 1247, 5188, 2491, 2492, 304, 2430, 4454½, 4557, 4554, 1666, 5308, 5388, 5317, 5209, 5204, 5050.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Enumerated—Nos. 35, 38, 44, 201, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 14, 151, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 161, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75.

AN EMPHATIC OPINION.—The following paragraph is from quite a long editorial article in the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*:

"The New-York *Herald* is the journal which, during the Italian war, first received the astounding intelligence that LOUIS NAPOLEON had requested permission to march 30,000 men through Hanover to the Rhine. * * * * * *

We could expose numerous other instances of the *Herald's* false pretensions, but '*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*' In everything that constitutes a great metropolitan journal the TIMES has long since *taken precedence over* it, and the *Herald* now lives merely on its skill in penetrating into precincts which are sacred to decent men, and in pandering to depraved appetites by the earliest gossip and the freshest scandal. There never was so absurd a misnomer as the 'Napoleon of the Press.' Its fit appellation is the '*Barnum of the Press.*'"

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 72 bbls Ashes, 22,237 bbls. Flour, 19,583 bushels Wheat, 29,381 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Malt, 147 pkgs. Provisions, and 445 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day of 85 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ꝑ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 75 bags Maracaibo at 13c.; and 650 bags Rio at 12c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12¼c., ꝑ lb. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of Coffee at Amsterdam passed off at rates below the general anticipation, good ordinary Java having been sold at 37c.@37¾c.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 500 bales at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. State brands, especially fair to choice lots of extra, have been in good request, and prices of desirable [illegible]mer. Western brands have been rather sparingly sought after, though they have been offered freely, and on terms generally favorable to buyers. We have heard of sales of 10,000 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 10@$4 20 for old, and $4 20@$4 30 for new; extra ditto $4 45@$4 60, superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 05@$4 35; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 40@$5 75; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 45@$6; very inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 05 for old, and $5 05@$5 20 for ordinary to choice new, ꝑ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@$4 00
Superfine State	4 10@ 4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Western	4 05@ 4 35
Extra Wisconsin	4 40@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 65@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 90@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 85@ 8 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 35 for common to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands ꝑ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 230 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $4 65@$6 ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet to-day. The reduced supply of desirable lots, and the firmness of holders of such; tend to check transactions. Sales have been reported of only 9,850 bushels, in lots, including fair new white Canada at $1 22½@$1 23; good to choice new white Michigan at $1 25@$1 30; new red Western on private terms; very good new white Kentucky at $1 37½, with a small lot of very choice do., for seed, at $1 45, an extreme rate; and fair ordinary new red Southern at $1 10@$1 12 ꝑ bushel. Corn has been in good request at even higher rates than those accepted yesterday. Sales have been made of 14,000 bushels, at 91c. for old mixed Western, in store; and 92c. for new do., do., afloat, ꝑ bushel. Rye is inquired for chiefly at 80c.@82c. ꝑ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 40c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@41c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 32c.@36c. ꝑ bushel. Barley continues quiet at former rates.

LUMBER—In Albany Lumber has been pretty freely purchased during the week at, in the main, unchanged prices. The Albany *Evening Journal* states that "the demand is now active for the supply of the extreme eastern ports, which to a large extent can be attributed to the drought in Maine and the scarcity of Lumber in that State. This fact is freely promulgated by Boston dealers in circulars which they have recently put forth and sent to their customers. In our market there is a scarcity of hemlock boards, joists and wall strips, which will continue until sufficient rain has fallen at the North to start the mills and keep them running. In other descriptions of Lumber the stock is large, and the assortment better than we have known it within the past five seasons. The receipts within the past six days have fallen off materially, and many are now of the impression that, from the present time up to the close of Canal navigation, they will show a large diminution compared with those of a corresponding period of last year, and that they will not be sufficient to meet the current demand. On the other hand, there are those who look for an increase, and anticipate the receipts for the season to exceed those of last year by 25,000,000 feet. Shipments during the week have been large to the East and the Northern sea-coast towns, but nothing of moment to the South. Freights are unchanged, with a fair inquiry for vessels for the East and the river market places. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to September 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	147,418,580	25,688	21,716	109,836,420
1851	176,243,333	26,791	104,830	70,691,990
1852	220,220,683	23,591	196,470	65,600,828
1853	257,504,510	23,731	13,912	76,203,718
1854	219,089,351	16,041	19,414	83,001,023
1855	100,512,184	41,661	5,614	93,462,925
1856	145,959,504	26,034	9,030	69,817,409
1857	164,083,902	43,499	64,858	127,388,131
1858	181,428,643	21,797	86,407	92,198,371
1859	202,333,762	38,008	60,443	93,978,503

The total receipts of the season of Boards and Scantling, show an excess of 20,955,119 feet over the corresponding period of last season. There are yet ten weeks of canal navigation, and with the present stock here, and the high freights ruling, this large excess may dwindle down by a corresponding falling off in the receipts.

MOLASSES—No sales of importance transpired to-day.

NAVAL STORES—The movements in this line, to-day, have been restricted, owing, in part, to the unfavorable weather. No very remarkable alterations have occurred in prices.

OILS—Have been very moderately sought after, to-day, at essentially unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, chiefly at $15 56@$15 68 for Mess, and $10 75@$10 80 for Prime, ꝑ bbl. Sales 4,500 bbls., including 3,000 bbls. Mess, for future delivery, on private terms. Cut Meats are in demand including Hams at 8¾c.@8⅞c., and Shoulders at 7½c. ꝑ lb.; sales 110 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 10c.@10¼c. ꝑ lb. Lard continues depressed; sales to-day 400 tcs. and bbls. common to choice at 10¾c.@11¼c. ꝑ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping; sales 100 bbls., in lots, at $7@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $5 75@$6 62½ for Country Mess, and $4 87@$5 50 for do. Prime ꝑ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$17 ꝑ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 14c.@20c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ꝑ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for at from 6c.@9½c. ꝑ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 90 tierces, in lots, at $3 25@$4 ꝑ tierce.

SPICES—Sales, to-day: 500 mats Cassia at 19c; and 100 bags Pepper, in bond, at 8c. cash ꝑ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, to-day,—Sales having been confined to 558 hhds., and 60 bbls. Cuba at 5⅜c@6½c., with 40 hhds Porto Rico, at 7 @ 7¼c. ꝑ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 11,000 lbs prime at 10⅝ @ 10¾c. ꝑ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 26¾c @ 27c. ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue inactive. The scarcity of ship-room to English ports, and the firmness of ship-owners operate as a check on engagements. The boisterous weather, to-day, also impeded business. Only one vessel is on the berth for Liverpool—the ship *Dreadnought*—for which the owners refuse to take Cotton at less than ¼c. 7-32d. ꝑ lb, or Flour below 2s. ꝑ bbl. Some 300 boxes Cheese were engaged by steamer at 40s. For London, there were taken 10 bbls. Ashes on private terms; 100 bbls. Resin, also on private terms; 20 tons Seed at 25s., and 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 3d. For Hamburg, 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood, by steamer, at 25s. For Bremen, 50 bales Cotton at 7-16d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. WOOD's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully HENRY JENKINS.

Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots, at $4; Double-Sole Water-Proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

PEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. 655 Post-office, New-York.

DR. ADAMS' CHURCH, MADISON-SQUARE.—PEW WANTED.—Any person having a pew for sale in this Church, may address Box 2,378 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,

HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the celebrated manufacture of
PATULE, LUPIN & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE & FAUCHE.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late ☞ auction sales ☜ of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the rich goods imported by
BENKARD & HUTTON.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of
SCHULTON & HURD.

PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the ☞ entire balance ☜ of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE & FAUCHE.

PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.

SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.

SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.

DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.

SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.

SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.

ALSO,

DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.

ALSO,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.

ALSO,

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.

ALSO,

LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.

ALSO,

YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.

The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
☞ NET CASH, ☜
OR TO
☞ PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS. ☜
AT
☞ LOW PRICES. ☜

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
DRY GOODS DEALERS.

We have purchased the entire stock of
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
which, together with the celebrated
WARREN'S
AND
WAMSUTTA'S,
in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE,
FOR CASH OR ON TIME,
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS

That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.

Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT,
are incomparable with all others in the market. At
No. 361. Broadway. 539.

351 LACE CURTAINS, 351
WINDOW SHADES,
351 CORNICES, DAMASKS, 351
BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.,
351 Wholesale and Retail, at 351
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
BROADWAY.

NEW CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st.
are now exhibiting entirely new designs in
TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELLES, BROCADES
and Satin Damasks.
TAPESTRIES, SATIN DE LAINES, REPS, &c.
entirely new patterns and colorings, manufactured expressly for our trade.
PLUSHES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
CURTAIN TRIMMINGS.
all new and very desirable.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 20,
NEW FALL GOODS,
Of their own importation, comprising a beautiful selection of
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, VELOUR OTTOMANS AND POPLIN REPS, MERINOES,
DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
manufactured expressly for their retail trade, of the latest Paris styles. No. 729 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 8 4th-av., near Cooper Institute.

COLUMBIAN HALL
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
We are offering for CASH,

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY CARPETS at	75c.	to	$1 10
THREE-PLYS and TAPESTRY INGRAIN	90c.	to	1 10
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS	45c.	to	75
COTTON and WOOL	25c.	to	35

A good assortment of Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers. Druggets from one yard to four yards wide.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS OF THE Fall and Winter fashions at Mme. DEMOREST'S First Premium Emporium of Paris fashions in advance of the published modes. New and elegant designs for ladies' sleeves, sacks, wrappers, berthas, hoods, mantillas, &c., including a great variety of novel designs for children. No. 375 Broadway, and at all the branches.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $7 a dozen; 12 springs, $10; 14 springs, $12 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. H. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

NEEDLES—NEEDLES—NEEDLES.—THE best manufactured. James Hemming & Son's, Thos. Hemming & Co.'s, and R. Richards' genuine needles, solely imported by the subscriber. RICHARD RICHARDS, No. 11 Maiden-lane, N. Y., over LANE'S.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SALES DEPOT NO. 344 BROADWAY,

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE
CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT,
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get their goods in time for the FALL TRADE.

Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.

Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND
WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales.
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depôt, No. 378 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1; 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

MILLINERY.

MILINERY OPENING.—MRS. SCOFIELD, No. 180 Bowery, will display, Sept. 22, 1859, to her friends and the public generally, her new styles in Fall and Winter Bonnets.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL
GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND
CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES.

Having purchased the manufacturing interest of DRIGGS, PARMELEE & Co., in the above Piano-Fortes' together with their extensive stock of materials, we are now prepared with greatly increased facilities to supply these instruments.

They are constructed on purely scientific principles; having upper and lower sounding-boards, (with an entire iron frame for sustaining the strain of the strings) the case forms a complete vibrating shell, and approaches nearer to the violin in perfection than any other instrument of its class.

L. M. Gottschalk, M. Stakosch, Wm. A. King, Max Maretzek and others recommend them as follows: "It is the true philosophical principle for constructing Piano-Fortes, the tone in point of richness, depth and brilliancy, equals that of the best GRAND PIANO-FORTES, and *exceeds* them in pure musical intonation and actual tone power."

The New-York *Evangelist* says: "After the strings have arrived at their full tension, it will remain in tune for an almost unlimited length of time."

The public are respectfully invited to call and see them at the Wareroom of this Company, No. 256 Canal-street. THE DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY.
Sole Manufacturers and Vendors.
LEWIS C. PARMELEE, Secretary.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS.
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

DRIGGS PATENT PIANO FORTES.
Sole Agents—WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

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HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT LOW RATES.—Rent allowed if purchased. Hallett & Cumston's celebrated Pianos; S. D & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

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PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

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A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country, by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles, at the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TRAVIATA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—WORLD AND STAGE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MAGIC PILLS—TIGHT ROPE EVOLUTIONS.

WINTER GARDEN—DOT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—RULING PASSION—TICKLISH TIMES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE BOY MARTYRS OF NEW-YORK—MAGIC TRUMPET—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO. Evening: THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER—MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the NEW-YORK TIMES for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The critical effort of that wonder of ship-craft, the *Great Eastern*, at walking Earth's waters, is fairly the leading topic of the morning. Thanks to the letter of the Special Reporter of this paper, we are presented with a detailed, intelligent, and graphic narrative of this decisive voyage, with such scientific jottings as throw light on the mechanical aspects of the experiment. There is little room to doubt the ability of the great ship to traverse the ocean at the rate of twenty miles per hour, a rate of speed which would accomplish the passage from Portland to Portland in less than six days. So far as the merits of the vessel in respect to the avoidance of sea-sickness, and the ability to stand the strain to which her enormous length exposes her, are concerned, something more than the present partial evidence must be awaited before decision can be entirely safe. The general traits of the news brought by the *Arabia's* mails, transmitted from Boston yesterday, were sufficiently indicated by telegraph.

The only item of interest we receive from Washington relates to the financial condition of the Post-office Department. Notwithstanding the failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations, the Department has thus far been enabled to continue its business without serious difficulty, though the contractors have been only partially satisfied. Since the 1st of July, their pay has been entirely suspended, and will continue to be so until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress. No serious difficulty, however, is apprehended, as the first quarter of the contractors' service will not be concluded until the 1st of October, and by law sixty days more must elapse before they can obtain a settlement. The sixty days will end on the 1st of December, immediately before the meeting of Congress. Their wants will therefore doubtless be provided for as soon as practicable after the difficulties of the Speakership of the House shall have been overcome.

In addition to the marine disasters already reported as resulting from the recent and existing bad weather, we learn of the loss of the schooner *Alhamba*, of Baltimore, on Wednesday night, in Vineyard Sound. Several vessels are also reported ashore on the Virginia Coast. We, this morning, also, have dispatches giving accounts of damage from freshets in the great rivers. The Lehigh, Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, in Pennsylvania, are greatly swollen, and railroad travel in some quarters is obstructed. The Ohio River, also, is reported to have risen ten feet in twenty-four hours.

The copious deluge which yesterday drenched the City was not promotive of fertility in the production of news. Even the zeal of the City Fathers was dampened. In the Board of Aldermen the ordinance presented by the City Inspector to prohibit offal and piggery establishments in the City limits was passed with amendments allowing the Mayor and City Inspector to grant permits for keeping such establishments in any part of the City at their discretion. With this strenuous action, the Aldermen succumbed to the dispiriting influence of the weather. The Board of Councilmen displayed larger energies. It concurred with the Board of Aldermen in granting the temporary use of Reservoir-square to the projectors of the aerial ship *City of New-York* on which to make a public exhibition of the same, and to complete their experiments. The report of the Fire Commissioners, relative to the firemen's riot of July last, recommending the expulsion of several members of Hose Company No. 18 and Engine Company No. 20, and the disbanding of the latter Company, was returned to the Commissioners for further consideration. They also concurred in the ordinance prohibiting the keeping of swine, and committing kindred nuisances within the City limits without permission. Speaking of Councilmen, Councilman ANTHONY J. MCCARTY, of the Third Ward, with ANDREW BULTEEL, EDWARD M. HAGGERTY, WILLIAM FRAZIER, JOHN WHITTON and "Jig" HALEY, were arrested yesterday on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Mr. DANIEL O'BRIEN, an employe of the Customs Department. The complainant presented a shocking appearance, his head was so swollen that his eyes were invisible, and his face was a shapeless, bruised and gashed mass of jellied flesh. A more sickening spectacle was never looked upon. O'BRIEN says that the accused, with half-a-dozen more, whose names he does not know, fell upon him in the drinking saloon No. 191 West-street, and kicked and beat him with clubs, and smashed decanters over his head—the assault being initiated by Councilman MCCARTY, with whom the complainant the day before had had a quarrel on a political question. The prisoners were taken before Alderman BRADY, who held them for examination. JOHN HURLEY, the constable of the Third Ward, was also taken into custody on a charge of interfering with Officer DAVIDSON while he had one of the prisoners in his charge. There was quite a large assembly at the Cooper Institute in the evening, to welcome the Rev. Dr. EDGAR and the Rev. Messrs. DILL and WILSON, the delegates from the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, who are here for the purpose of soliciting aid in behalf of the Evangelization of the South and West of Ireland. The Rev. Dr. DEWITT occupied the chair, supported by a large number of clergymen. A speech was made by each member of the delegation, and they all gave a very favorable view of the progress of the revival in Ireland. They were welcomed by Dr. ADAMS, Dr. MURRAY, Dr. COOKMAN, of Philadelphia, and others who promised them the sympathy and effective support of the Christian people of America. The case of the negro WILLIAM MOWER against PETER BOGARDUS and others, for tarring and feathering him in Hudson, Columbia Co., a full report of which has appeared in our columns, was in the morning resumed in the Supreme Court, before Judge POTTER. The testamony both for the plaintiff and the defence, was closed. The principal witness examined yesterday was the ringleader, CHRIST, who testified especially to the manner in which the outrage was committed, himself being the principal actor therein. The summing up will commence this morning, and the Judge will charge the jury some time in the afternoon. In the Court of General Sessions, FELIX LARKEN was tried for an assault with a knife on WILLIAM BLAUVELT, in Hudson-street, on the 9th September, with intent to kill. The affray between the parties had its origin in the competition for a foot-race. The evidence showing that LARKEN believed he was acting in self-defence, he was convicted of simple assault only, and remanded for sentence. The trial occupied nearly the whole day. The Mozart Hall Democratic Central Committee had a meeting in the evening. Mr. WOOD made a speech narrating and defending his proceedings at the late Syracuse Convention; and arrangements were made for the holding of primary elections on Tuesday evening next for choice of delegates to conventions for the nomination of Judicial officers, Supervisors, Senators and Assemblymen within the City limits. The Judicial Convention will meet on Monday, Oct. 3; the Senatorial on Tuesday, Oct. 4; and the Assembly on Wednesday, Oct. 5. The stormy weather influenced business materially. The Stock Market recovered its firmness of tone, and prices were ⅛@¾ ℔ cent. higher at the close than on Wednesday afternoon. New-York Central, 81⅞; Galena, 75¼; and Reading, 45⅞. State Stocks were but partially dealt in; Missouris, 84⅞. In Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals advanced to 89 ℔ cent. Only 500 bales Cotton were yesterday sold at old prices. State Flour was in good request and closed a shade higher. Western and Southern Flour, however, were moderately inquired for, at essentially unchanged figures. Wheat was held with more firmness, but was inactive. Mixed Western Corn advanced to 91c.@92c. ℔ bushel. Pork was actively sought after, and at the close was dearer. Lard and Beef were unaltered. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores and Oils were lightly dealt in. Spices were in request. Hides and Leather and Metals were in limited demand. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Tallow and Whisky. The freight engagements were restricted.

The American Convention.

The Americans have held their State Convention, and decided upon the part they will take in the coming State election. Their action betrays a profound and rather melancholy consciousness that, as a party, they have survived all their usefulness and most of their strength. The address and resolutions which embodied their sentiments amounts to nothing more than a prolonged groan over their own decay. We have none of those glowing proclamations of native principle, or of those burning denunciations of foreign priestcraft, which once lit up the official documents of this powerful political Order. The dangers which menace us from the radical schemes of Dutch infidelity, and the insidious wiles of Irish Catholics,—the perils which impend over our heads from the machinations of Popes and princes against our liberties and our peace, seem to have blown away from our political heavens, and left everything all serene. The sentiment is, indeed, casually thrown out that, in the opinion of the American Party, "it is a wise and just principle of government that American born citizens should be the chosen representatives of the people;"—but they proceed with all possible speed to confess their utter inability to elect men to office who either believe in or illustrate this principle,—and they therefore turn their attention to other projects and endeavors.

The mission of the American Party, according to this newest revelation, is to "reform acknowledged abuses in the old political parties." The task is somewhat serious,—and we only wish we could see in the American Party either the will or the power to perform it. What those abuses are is very forcibly and very truly set forth in their Address. They denounce warmly the whole machinery by which nominations are made, and the popular will controlled, by both the great political parties of the country;—and then they proceed, in the most piteous tones of complaint, to deplore the unwillingness of one of those parties to enter into an alliance with them, on fair and equal terms, for the overthrow of the other. We do not insist upon the palpable inconsistency of these positions. We look upon them merely as evidences of their conscious weakness and inability to take any open and positive political stand themselves.

The purpose which they intimate to organize themselves into a balance-of-power party, and thus control the other two, instead of aiming to do anything of themselves, would be worthy of commendation if the principle of its organization were clearly just. But we see no proof that any principle whatever has controlled their selection of candidates from the Republican and Democratic tickets. They have taken half of each,—without any apparent object or motive whatever in the selection. They have nominated a German for Treasurer, and have left off an American Canal man, of high ability and experience, for Secretary of State. The men they have chosen are no purer, no abler, no more free from party corruptions and intrigue, than the men they have rejected. Their sole object seems to have been to make up a ticket from the other two, for the purpose of showing their ability to decide the result. Suppose they accomplish that object:—what practical service will they thus have rendered to themselves or the State?

The movement at Utica seems to us the final effort of a dying party. If they fail to control the result this Fall, they will scarcely be able to reorganize at all. If they succeed, the men elected will neither represent their principles, nor recognize their claims. Their object in holding a Convention was apparently only to die with dignity:—it is by no means certain that even this moderate aim has been accomplished.

The Police Commission.

We publish in another column a card from Mr. D. B. HASBROUCK, complaining of his removal from the Deputy Clerkship of the Police Commission for having attended a political Convention. We give place to this document merely because Mr. H. desires us to do so, and because justice, perhaps, requires that his own view of the case should be put before the public. But we feel bound to add that the card itself confirms us in the views we have already expressed on the subject. We think the action of the Board in the premises worthy of all commendation, and trust the same course will be pursued in every similar case.

Mr. H. alleges that he was never notified that the rule on the subject applied to clerks, as well as to policemen. We are at a loss to conjecture why it should ever have entered his head that there could be one rule for clerks and another for other members of the force,—unless he supposed a clerkship to be held as a reward for political service, and for other duties than those connected with the Police Department. He complains also of not having been allowed a public trial,—of not having been confronted with his accusers, &c.;—all of which is entitled to no weight, inasmuch as he has never denied the fact alleged against him.

An attempt is made to give this action a political complexion; but Mr. STILLMAN, who voted for the removal, is a Republican, and Mr. BAILEY, who offered the resolution, is not a member of the Democratic Party. Mr. HASBROUCK, it is true, asserts that Mr. B. "constantly attends secret caucuses with the Democratic members";—but we are authorized to say that this is entirely untrue, and that Mr. BAILEY has never in a single instance attended, nor been invited to attend, such a caucus. So far as political considerations can be supposed to have entered into the question, it is much more likely that Commissioners BOWEN and STRANAHAN voted *against* enforcing a fixed rule of the Board in Mr. HASBROUCK'S case from party sympathies, than that all the other members, differing in politics, voted for it upon political grounds. It is natural enough that Mr. H. should appeal to the political sentiments of his party on his own behalf; but we do not believe his appeal will meet with any very fervent response. All citizens, of every party, who appreciate the importance of an independent Police for this City will, we are confident, sustain the Board in any endeavor they make to enforce so salutary a rule as the one in question.

Our Post-Office System.

We have more than once taken occasion to commend the general management of his Department by the present Postmaster-General. So far as we are able to judge from his acts, Mr. HOLT may fairly be regarded as a specimen of that almost extinct species of men,—a high public officer who pays more attention to the service of the people than to the claims of party;—and we are happy to regard the reforms he has already effected in his Department as indications of the spirit and temper in which he will press others, of still greater importance, upon the attention of Congress. Our Post-office system is certainly not creditable to the country. Its defects are notorious and serious. They are partly organic and incurable, under a system which makes political claims, and not business capacity, the key to employment in the postal service; and in a still greater degree, they arise from the ignorant and hasty legislation of Congress on a subject which, up to this time, has never been regarded as affording any basis for the investment of party capital. We trust that the Postmaster-General, who is, we believe, doing his best to master the situation of his Department, will demand from Congress such legislation as is most urgently required for the cure of obvious defects, and for giving to the service the accuracy and dispatch which it needs so much.

In the postal service, more than in any other departmental branch of Government, the experience of permanent officers is required for the prompt transaction of business, and likewise to insure that care which holding a situation "during good behavior" elicits. The man employed at the request of a Member of Congress, is only sure of continuance in office while he can continue of political service to his patron; a thousand questions of party organization and local nominations may arise, making it desirable to the patron that another partisan should be substituted for the patriot first employed. At best, the man so given his place, can only hope for a two years' incumbency; and in the complex operations of sorting, boxing and distributing letters to various sections and modes of delivery, the whole of this time would be required to make the man decently fit for the prompt discharge of his duties. In this view of the matter, we have left out of sight the questions affecting integrity and regular habits of business; it is to be supposed that no man in a position commanding patronage would recommend for employment a person of whose honesty he was not satisfied, or whose habits would be a reproach to the Department which employed him.

But the postal evils which, in this City at least, press most keenly on the public, are those connected with the delivery of letters by carrier, or through special Post-office box, set apart for a particular man or firm. No provision having been made by Congress for the employment of letter-carriers at a fixed salary, as in London, a carrier's fee of two cents is collected on each letter delivered; and this, where parties are in the habit of receiving twenty or thirty letters daily, becomes quite a serious tax of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a year, in addition to the regular charge for stamps made upon each letter. Meantime, the lucky proprietor of a special Post-office box pays but six dollars a year for box-rent, and many receive an average of one hundred letters daily for that amount. Most of the quack doctors, lottery men, and advertising Bohemians, who prey on the credulity of the public, commence operations by securing a box in the Post-office, partly as a matter of economy, by which they save several hundred dollars a year on the letters of their dupes; partly because the possession of a box gives some appearance of respectability; and lastly—more important than all—because a Box Number will stand in lieu of name and address, giving these gentry full swing to swindle, while exposing them as little as possible to the cowhides of exasperated country victims.

Now the first thing for Congress to do on this subject is to make provision that all letters, prepaid by stamps, shall be delivered free of further charge at the door of address. This will necessitate the assignment of fixed salaries to all carriers; but the drain so created can easily be made up in the course of time by imposing double postage on all letters mailed without prepayment, and also from the funds collected by the present charge of two cents each on City, or drop letters, as they are called, mailed and delivered within the district of the same post-office. The system of optional prepayment, we know, is subject to many and grave objections under the present organization of the Post-office Department; but as it has been found to work well in England, with the penalty of a double rate where prepayment has been neglected, we can see no good reason why it should not be adopted here in preference to the present cumbrous and costly system of sending out a printed notice to the party addressed that a letter is detained for non-payment, and will be forwarded on the receipt of one or more stamps.

The adoption of such a system—the free delivery by carrier of all prepaid letters—would at once and effectually break up the present unjust and partial system of Post-office Boxes, under which one man receives for six dollars a year the same services for which another man has to pay several hundred dollars. It is due to the Postmaster of this City to say that the few boxes, comparatively, to be distributed each year, are rented out in order of priority, and without any premium or charge of "good will" for the advantage so secured; but that attempts are frequently made by the lessees of these boxes to dispose of their fancied right in them at a profit to other applicants, we see evidenced almost every second day by advertisements, headed "A Post-office Box to be sold." Such sales are not recognized by the Post-office, and the box so put up for sale escheats to the first applicant on the list.

In these suggestions for the better regulation of the Post-office Department in general, and the postal service of this City in particular, we have studiously avoided any controversy as to the proper site for our Post-office, that being a question to which time will rapidly give a correct solution. That the present building is inadequate to the public needs, and in an architectural respect a disgrace to our City pride, are points too obvious to require enforcement. A mere tinder-box inside, and about as combustible as the Crystal Palace, it would not need more than twenty minutes from the breaking out of a fire in the present building to lay the whole structure level with the ground, involving on an average night a loss to the public of more than sufficient to secure a fire-proof Post-office of the requisite size in a suitable location. We know that the wretched nature of the present building is admitted on all hands, and have every hope that an appropriation to meet the requirements of the case will be inserted in the next postal schedule presented for the action of Congress.

An Appeal to be Heeded.

We have been requested to publish the following card from the Managers of an enterprise which we have more than once taken occasion to commend to public favor:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers are all familiar with our "*Coffee and Reading Room*" in the Fourth Ward, under charge of Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER. We are much perplexed about one matter connected with it of public interest. Mr. GARDNER is constantly bringing into the room young men, *often of the most respectable families*, who have drank themselves into the very gutter. They come in ragged and filthy, without a cent in their pockets, having slept in the public markets. Mr. GARDNER induces them to take the pledge, feeds, clothes and cleans them, and gets them a lodging. The first place to which he takes them, when restored to their right mind, is the public prayer meeting, and numbers have already commenced a better life under these influences. But all this costs money—not much, yet *more than Mr. Gardner himself can afford. The Committee have not even received enough for the current expenses and fitting up the room.* Will not some persons, especially those who have sons exposed to temptation, and those whose children have already begun the mournful course of intoxication—would these not feel it a privilege to appropriate a little money to *redeem young men* from drunkenness? It is thought that twenty-five cents a day for each person for a few days would often be enough. Donations of any articles of men's clothing can be sent to the room No. 26 New-Bowery, and any moneys can be sent there to Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER, Superintendent, or to

S. R. COMSTOCK, Citizens' Bank.
M. S. HEWITT, No. 112 Fulton-street.
A. PELL, Jr., No. 56 Wall-street.
J. F. MELLISS, No. 285 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

This is one of the most surprising and discreditable statements we have recently encountered. We would not have believed it possible that, in the midst of so wealthy and so charitable a community as this, an enterprise so nobly and palpably beneficent could have been thus neglected and abandoned. There is no difficulty whatever in collecting from our people half a million of dollars every year, to send tracts and Bibles and missionaries to Africa and the uttermost parts of the habitable globe. Mass meetings are held, agents set to work, and enormous amounts of money contributed constantly for the most distant enterprises of Christian zeal,—and that, too, with the rarest and most meagre encouragement, so far as known results are concerned. Yet for this enterprise, which is daily redeeming our own people from degradation and ruin,—which is doing more direct, practical and tangible good among that portion of our inhabitants who need such efforts most, than any one of the gorgeous churches which adorn our streets, not enough money can be raised to "pay the current expenses, or fitting up a single room!" Is it, then, absolutely necessary that the objects of our charity should live a thousand miles away from us? Cannot we bear to look upon the fruits of our own beneficence? Or is the stimulus of sectarianism and religious partisanship essential to the exercise of practical charity?

There are scores of rich men in this City whose sons are becoming drunkards and vagabonds,—a disgrace to their families and pests to the community,—and who ought, from their own experience to appreciate the claims of such an establishment as the one in question. They subscribe largely to our Tract Societies,—to the Bible Societies,—to all great enterprises for saving the heathen of Caffraria, and opening new paths for Christian truth in the remotest regions of the earth. Their names, we do not doubt, will figure prominently among the contributors to the fund for converting the Catholics of Ireland to what they regard as a purer and a better faith. This is quite right and commendable. We would not discourage any man from giving money to any object which he believes to be just and worthy of his aid. But we have a right to claim *for the heathen of our own City*, some share of the regard and beneficence of our own citizens. They have no right thus to leave the men, women and children of our own households,—living in our midst, controlling our social and civil institutions, and giving character to our City and country,—to sink into worse than heathen degradation under the very shadow of the churches which mock their wretchedness, and stand only as living contradictions of the doctrines professed beneath their roofs.

The Managers of this Fourth Ward Reading Room have a right to ask, at the hands of this professedly Christian community, the full and abundant and steady supply of all its wants. They do the cause they serve gross wrong by begging the pittance of which they speak. We cannot but hope that it has lacked support merely because it has not attracted the notice of our people; and that some among the thousands of our wealthy and truly charitable citizens (and no city in the world can boast a greater number of them,) will at once give it the attention which it so well deserves.

Another Benevolent Movement.

We are glad to learn that a new society has been organized for the special purpose of looking after the interests—material and moral—of the lower classes in the lower Wards of the City. WILSON G. HUNT is President of the new organization, and its other executive officers are gentlemen of recognized energy, influence and public spirit. They have selected as the Superintendent of the Mission, the Rev. Mr. VAN METER, whose connection with the Five Points Methodist Mission and with the Children's Aid Society have made him widely and most favorably known to all who are interested in the philanthropic movements of the day. We understand that Mr. VAN METER will enter upon the duties of this new position immediately on his return from another expedition with a colony of children to the West. The headquarters of the new Mission is to be in the Fourth Ward,—which alone has an aggregate population of about 23,000, and probably embodies within its limits more vice, degradation and wretchedness than any other Ward in the City.

We are glad to perceive that the *physical* condition of this class of our population is to receive attention at the hands of this Mission—for experience as well as reason shows the utter inutility of those agencies which ignore the material wants of the poor in a zealous concern for their spiritual welfare. It is impossible, in the first place, to gain the attention to moral considerations of people who are starving; and, besides this, it is not easy to impress the minds of the hungry with a high sense of the worth of that charity and benevolence which is deaf to the cries of hunger, and gives so little heed to the decencies and comforts of daily life. We must have, in some way or other, a radical reform in the houses and homes of the degraded poor, before we can hope for any great change in their manners or their morals. It is utterly impossible for men, women, and children, who live in the midst of filth and degradation, who are crowded into narrow dwellings, in close contact with the vile, and without the possibility of escaping their influence, to be otherwise than vicious and degraded themselves.

Several most excellent beginnings of reform have already been made in this direction. The Children's Aid Society, which we regard as, in all its aspects, the model charity of the City—the one which, in proportion to its means, does more radical and essential good than any other among us—has, during the few years of its existence, already rescued thousands of children from the career of vice upon which, without its aid, they would certainly have been launched; and, if properly supported, as it can scarcely fail to be, will contribute largely to that redemption of our City which we cannot help hoping for, however remote the present prospect of its realization. The Missions at the Five Points have also been productive of great good. And this new enterprise, we trust, will give still further impetus to the general movement of benevolence upon which, far more than upon our Government, we must rely for the welfare and prosperity of the City.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Improvements in Ocean Steam Navigation—Probable Success of the new Mammoth Steamer.

From our Special Correspondent, whose interesting story, written on board the big ship, may be found in another column of this paper, and is amply confirmed by the accounts of the London papers, we learn that the *Great Eastern* had left her moorings, and that her performances, so far as opportunity had been afforded, fully met the most sanguine expectations. At our last advices she had gone upon her trial-trip, and it will not be until we receive reports of her return that any reliable judgment can be formed as to her future success. On both sides the Atlantic she is watched with the deepest interest: the hopes of the commercial world and the expectations of scientific men are alike involved in the result. It is almost universally believed that, for some reason connected with her size, sharpness and double instruments of propulsion, she will outstrip all former instances of speed and economy. Should these hopes be realized, her success would be chiefly prized as a test and proof of new and revolutionary principles in marine construction, through which great impulses will be given to commerce and its dependencies all over the world.

But while the history of Steam Navigation proves as thoroughly as will her trial, that certain features of the *Great Eastern* are improvements, the same history indicates that there are grave faults in her construction—*old* faults, which we know will detract from a success, but which we hope and trust will not precipitate a failure. We have on another occasion mentioned, what *may* be only a singular coincidence, that the wooden hulls and paddle-wheels which characterize our own money-sinking ships were abandoned in England for iron hulls and the screw propeller with decided success and economy. The *Great Eastern* is therefore free from one of our faults in marine architecture, for her material and construction are perhaps her best features as to economy, safety and durability. As to the combined screw and paddle, it is to be hoped that the advantage of the former will not be overbalanced by the well-known defects of the latter. In the matter of her size, compared to the estimated size of Atlantic waves, and her consequent freedom from rolling and pitching, about which we hear so much, it is only necessary to watch such ships as the *Vanderbilt* and *Persia* in a moderate sea to assure ourselves that she will in 9 voyages out of 10 meet waves in the highest degree prolific of seasickness—for it is not the hurricane pitches but the short chop-seas, such as the waves rolled up by a reefing breeze will be to the *Great Eastern*, that are most uncomfortable to landsmen. As to her sharpness, (8¼ widths in length,) it is considerably exceeded by other sea-going vessels—the *Wave Queen*, for instance, being 14 breadths in length, while even the *Persia* is 8 to 1. Were the *Great Eastern's* beam reduced by 20 feet, she would still present more resistance to the rolling action of the sea than any other vessel; and since the space between the sharp lines of a very large vessel could be used for stowage, while the corresponding space of a small vessel would be valueless, we hold that it was a mistake to build the great ship so wide. Twenty feet less beam would have saved an immense cost in construction, and especially in fuel. We doubt if the *Great Eastern* would roll as much were she 300 feet longer, her width being the same, for ocean waves are not long winrows but irregular hillocks of water, and a vessel 1,000 feet long could hardly fail, however she might be heading, to derive support on both sides from half a dozen waves, while a very short ship would be half the time on the steep-side hill of a single wave. To suppose that such a ship could not be made stiff enough to avoid breaking her back, is absurd. We would trust Mr. SCOTT RUSSEL, at least, with that.

After all, these are not the leading faults of the *Great Eastern*. The charge against her is the same that we make against all manner of steamships. With a few exceptions, the generation and application of steam in marine boilers and engines, however well the work may be finished, and however ingeniously mechanical difficulties may be surmounted, is old-fashioned, lumbering and wasteful. The average consumption of fuel on steam vessels under full work is not less than 6 pounds of coal per hour to maintain one horse power. Stationary engines, since the principles of the Corliss Engine were introduced, are considered bad if they consume more than 2 pounds per horse power, and good locomotives run with 2½ to 3 pounds. Suppose steamers to do no better, a saving of 50 to 75 tons of coal, or say $2,500 a trip, would constitute all the difference in the world between a success and a failure.

In the first place: Do our marine boilers *require* from twice to four times the space and weight, per horse power, of locomotives? It is true that with salt water, a boiler of small surface vigorously worked is liable to dangerous incrustation, but this is prevented by surface condensation—by using the same water over and over again when it is once purified, in which case a boiler weighing 50 pounds per horse power is just as good as one weighing 200 pounds. This problem of surface condensation lies at the foundation of steamship improvement. By using the same water throughout a voyage, its purity is maintained, its heat is partially preserved, its liability to prime—*i. e.*, to pass off as useless spray—is almost totally prevented; none of it is blown off, together with the heat it has absorbed, into the sea, and steam of the economical pressure of 100 to 150 pounds may be carried as in locomotives. But its crowning advantage for marine purposes is the saving of weight and space. The required apparatus is not perfected, although a standard thing with some builders. Each kind has its good features, while a little experiment will soon overcome every difficulty. Why, then, do we longer postpone the signal advantages of feeding pure water to our marine boilers? The *Great Eastern's* hollow iron masts are used as surface condensers—why should not parts of her hollow iron hull answer the same purpose?

Again, why do we not burn bituminous coal—the whole of it—instead of throwing away at least 18 per cent. in the shape of smoke? No man should be suffered to make a boiler, in this age of the world, who does not know how to burn coal. Yet look at our ocean and Mississippi steamers!

Superheating steam, after a long trial, is an established source of economy, in spite of its failure on the *Baltic* a few passages. Its chief advantages doubtless arise, not from *super*heating, but from actually evaporating all the water carried out of the boiler with the steam, and from preserving a non-condensing temperature in the cylinders. The same effects are partially produced, without the risk of experiment, by placing a steam jacket around the cylinders. But does one steamer in a hundred show any attempt at these recognized improvements?

The application of steam to the piston by better valve motions, which shall not rob it of much of its power before it gets to its work, and which shall not consume much of its power by unnecessary friction, is a subject of vast importance. The general marine practice is not up to the requirements or to the knowledge of the day in this matter.

While we are decidedly behind the English as to the use of iron and the screw, we share in their necessity for better principles of marine engine construction, and here was the true field of the *Great Eastern*—to embody in her shape and propulsion the highest possible perfection of the art. Now, in her engine and boilers, at least, she is the simple reproduction of old fashions on a gigantic scale. Had the unnecessary cost of launching her been devoted to the introduction of good combustion, high and dry steam, and a better valve motion, she would have been worth her cost to a great many people besides her owners, as a model.

As it is, the *Great Eastern* does possess elements which we believe will lead to a moderate degree of success. She is strong and fire-proof beyond a doubt, and her foundering would be almost a miracle. Whether sea-sick proof or not, she will roll less than smaller vessels. These two things—safety and convenience of locomotion—will attract a large proportion of travel. We can hardly doubt that she will make better time than any other ocean steamer, but we fear she will far exceed her allowance of 250 tons of coal per day, at high speed. The *Persia* requires 3,000 indicated horse-power to drive her 14 miles per hour, and the *Great Eastern*, of two and a half times her area of midship section, can hardly require less than 6,000 for the same speed, while at 18 miles she would, by the known rule, require 12,000. At the average rate of consumption by engines of the same general construction, this would require at least 600 tons of coal per day.

But the *Great Eastern*, considered simply as a work of engineering art, is the most splendid construction of modern times. Without the least pause or accident for which her builders were responsible, she has quietly grown up from shapeless piles of iron into an almost sublime embodiment of power and model of symmetry. Whatever she may prove in a commercial point of view, *we* ought to be able to learn something from the expenditure of $5,000,000, and there is little doubt that our enthusiastic reception of the great ship will testify to our appreciation of the enterprise which has at last set her afloat.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE'S FAIR.

Thoroughbreds and Fast Trotters at the Cattle Show—The Horticultural Fair on a Rainy Day.

Thursday proving no less horribly wet and muddy a day than Wednesday, visitors were very scarce at the Cattle Show and Horticultural Exhibition. The Cattle Show, be it known, is not held on the bare green hill called Hamilton-square, where it has been held in former years, but on Hamilton Park, directly across Third-avenue, southward from the square—a cultivated lawn, broken up with groves, with drives under noble old elms, and many pleasant walks. Pleasant on a pleasant day,—of course, on such a day as yesterday, miry and abominable for pedestrians. Entering from the avenue, you first encounter the Implement Shed, which is pretty well occupied with tools, new and old, for the subjugation of the earth. The stalls for cattle were not all occupied, though nearly all taken. Among the horses are several thoroughbreds—but the judges say not quite as many as are so entered. The most famous horse present is *Mango*, now 25 years old. He was once sold to the King of Belgium for $22,000. He has figured in the history of the English turf and won his Derby in his day. BATHGATE BROTHERS, of Morrisania, who are his present owners, enter also *Comet*, a *Trustee* colt, now 3 years old, who promises to make good his name, and a *Trustee* mare, the *Morrisania Maid*, with a colt at her side by *Mango*. BENJAMIN WHITLOCK enters an imported thoroughbred colt, *Lord Napier*, and a colt, *Young Revenue*, got by *Revenue* out of *Young Patsie*, and bred by Col. GIBBONS, of New-Jersey. Mr. AYCRISS, of New-Jersey, enters the thoroughbred stallion, *Governor Wright*.

Among the trotting horses, GEORGE FELT, of Harlem, enters *X10sion*. S. B. BONNE, of Flushing, enters a pretty colt, out of *Sontag*, by *Ethan Allen*, and also the *Toronto Chief*. The *Empress* is a remarkably fine bay trotting mare, (got by *Cassius M. Clay* out of an Abdallah mare)—the property of THOS. RUTTER, of Yorkville.

Among the notable cattle are one Alderney cow, with beautiful deer-like head and eye, and a fine herd of Ayrshires. In the Market Department there are several handsome milch cows with their calves. There a few fine Southdown sheep and some swine, quite unlike in appearance the offal-fed nuisances that Superintendent DOWNING lately ejected from the Central Park vicinity. Of Guinea-pigs, pigeons and poultry, there is a satisfactory display. The trial of saddle horses will come off the first fine day after the equinoctial has passed. The steam-plow is somewhere this side of Albany, on its way to town, and the novel sight of its operation will be afforded at some day, not yet determined on, next week.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

The ticket that admits to the Cattle Show admits also to the Horticultural Rooms. To connect the two shows and accommodate visitors, a bridge has been constructed over the street that bounds the northern side of the Third-avenue Railroad Dépôt, from the Park to the Halls. Of course, yesterday it did not groan under the weight of passengers, but the display was none the less enjoyed by the score or two who did brave the mud and rain. In the Fruit Department we noticed, in addition to the novelties of the preceding day, a fine tree of ripe figs, and a basket of seedling pears, the production of WM. CULLEN BRYANT, which he has named the "Roslyn." It is a small, dark-colored fruit, very juicy and very delicious.

Entering the room devoted to flowers, it is refreshing to find that the perfume of homelike and exotic plants overcomes the stable smell which the very handsome halls acquire from their vicinity to the non-voting employes of the Railroad Company. To the full-dressed lady of cut flowers, fronting the entrance, allusion has already been made. If she had not a hideous dummy face she would be rather ornamental than otherwise. Another floral design, very large, representing two globes lifted on a bean-pole, would be pretty if the globes were true circles. But WM. FITZPATRICK'S Italian fountain, made of roses, pinks, mignionettes, and small, fragrant blossoms, is a beauty that bears the closest observation, and grows under inspection. It took the first prize, and well deserved it. The bouquets were all beautiful, but the best composed were the worst shaped.

A magnificent Cape of Good Hope lily—a *Stretetzia Regina*—some five feet high, its orange-colored blossom looking like a bird of fire just springing from its nest, is an admirable specimen. Close by it is a bunch of pampas grass in flower, some seven feet high, whose thorny spires must make it anything but pleasant for the bare-legged natives in riding through.

Mr. BUCHANAN exhibits a marvelous variety of ferns and Lycopodiums. His tables abound too in the eccentric plants, with oddly variegated colors of leaf; the *Marantha* Bicolor, whose awkward leaf looks like a cow's tongue, is rich in both its shades of green; the *Seningea Gillifera*, whose flower is a thick fleshy banneret; the *Bilbergia Veridis* and *Acaulis*, with short, thorny, stubborn leaves, colored like and ugly as a toad: the *Amaranthus Variegata*, whose upper leaves are three-fourths pink and one-fourth green, leaving nothing more of a flower to be desired upon it; the *Celadium* and *Begonium*, with leprous spots which are only beautiful because they are odd; the *Cissus-Discolor*, whose leaves are velvet of the richest colors. There are a few Orchids in bloom, choice because of their unmitigated eccentricity, as if Nature had shaped and colored them after the pattern of a bad dream. There is a large variety of delicate and beautiful heaths in bloom, worth the tramp through all the mud to see. Of Turk's Heads, Aloes, and Euphubias, in all contorted, fantastic shapes, Dr. KNIGHT exhibits extraordinary specimens, and accommodates the visitor by attaching to each a label, clearly written, and thrust into a glass tube, sealed at each end, to one of which the wire is attached. A growing pineapple, and a banana almost in bearing, are among the curiosities that will attract the crowd, if the skies are ever clear enough to allow the crowd to go up.

The dinner to the Judges was eaten at 2 o'clock yesterday, and the speeches omitted—always the wiser way unless somebody present is to be glorified and the reporters are by to write the speeches up for a larger company than could be accommodated about the cold cuts and fruit baskets.

The American Institute is getting a sorry return for its heavy expenses on these Fall shows, and but two days more are left before their close. Between the fire of last year and the flood of this, its finances cannot be very flattering. But at Palace Garden it hopes to fetch up arrears and replenish the treasury.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "La Traviata" will be performed here to-night with CORTESI, STEFANI and AMODIO in the principal *rôles*. This distribution is, we need scarcely add, one of the best that can be had for the work, and should attract a crowded audience.

"The NEW-YORK TIMES appears delighted at the statement that the Administration has gone into the mule trade. It hopes to find a market."—*Boston Post.*

True, oh *Post!* What chance had we of selling out so long as the Administration contented itself with the service of Boston jacks? Now that it has risen to the dignity of mules the *Post* will bray in vain.

THE U. S. GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows is now in session in Baltimore. The Grand Treasurer on Wednesday submitted his annual report of the receipts and disbursements, as follows: The recepts were $17,[illegible] 70, and the disbursements $17,536 19—showing an excess of $101 10 of expenses over receipts. The report also showed a balance in the treasury of $10,331 96, which sum, it is presumed, will be nearly sufficient to pay the mileage and per diem expenses of the representatives at the present session. During the first half of the past year the G. T. was compelled to borrow $3,100 to meet liabilities, and it will again doubtless be necessary to authorize the Grand Sire to issue the notes of the Grand Lodge for about the same amount. The Grand Secretary made a supplementary report showing the receipt of $3,692 09 since his first report was submitted, from Grand Lodges; $1,897 25 from Grand Encampments, and $84 14 from other sources. The amount of supplies during the past year was $8,558, of which amount $7,501 32 was profit, and the amount of supplies on hand $7,923. The report also states that $120 was received for the Wildey annuity.

THE FALL FASHIONS.

Opening Day of the Milliners—The Fashions for the Season.

Another opening came off yesterday—in fact two openings; one of the windows of heaven, the other of the milliners' windows on Broadway. The Fall weather and the Fall Fashions set in upon us together; the first dark, wild, wet and windy; the second more gorgeous than Solomon in all his glory, gleaming, sheeny, blazing like the American forests beneath the fiery finger of October.

There is something marvelous in the energy of women. The "devout female sex," as St. CARLO BORROMEO called them, live by the heart; and they certainly carry their hearts with them into everything that they do. Whatever the object of a woman's passion may be, whether theology or the toilette, or merely some poor wretch of a male creature glorified by her idolatrous fancy into a hero of romance, the worship which she gives to it knows neither bounds nor obstacles. The skies seem disposed to test this trait in the fashionable women of New-York; for we are quite as sure to see a deluge in the streets on the "opening days" of the Spring and Fall *modes* as on the religious anniversaries in the dreary month of May. But "lovely woman" bears the trial triumphantly: and the shops of the *modistes* are, to say the least, quite as certain to be well filled on these important ceremonial occasions as are the fashionable churches on a cloudy Sunday.

Yesterday made no exception to the rule—as indeed how should it?—for really it could hardly be expected of our frail female humanity that a mere tempest of wind and rain, involving nothing worse than innumerable colds in the head, rheumatisms, megrims and vapors, should keep back the female eye from seeing, and the female hand from touching, those wonders of the foreign looms, which all the thunders of Protectionist and Economical journals like our cotemporary of the *Tribune*, cannot prevent our merchants from importing in such suicidal abundance. The bazaars of Gotham never teemed with such a wealth of woven taste and skill and splendor as now. If it be true that the crisis of 1857 killed us, we certainly mean to die like the dolphins—magnificently. Or, are we the great American nation, just about as hard to slay as *Mr. Mantilini*, who committed suicide seven times in vain, and finally took to turning a mangle? Perhaps we only sham dead, after all, like the tamed goldfinches, and are really quite as well and brisk as ever. For the sake of the manufacturers, who have flooded our warehouses for the last six months, we most devoutly hope, as indeed we believe, that this is the true state of the case.

The order of the day in ladies dresses is decidedly golden fleece. The souls of those stately burghers' wives of ancient Flanders who vexed Queen ISABEL of France into such demoniac rage by the many-colored splendor of their robes, "each wife a queen to see," may safely come back to earth on Broadway this Fall. They will find themselves at home. The soft Arcadian hues of peace have evidently given place to the pomp and circumstance of glorious war in the European factories of fashion. The Zouaves and the Turcos, Magenta and Solferino have set the fancies of the designers on fire. It is almost impossible to find a single robe, or hat or cloak among all the new arrivals, which is quiet and subdued in color or pattern. What the Philadelphians are to do we can't imagine; it being a religion with them that drab is the livery of beauty, and roses and rainbows only lamentable incidents of Adam's fall. *Touchstone* is lord of the ascendant now. "Motley is your only wear." The favorite materials of the season in dresses, the Marguerite silks, the printed merinos and the Ottoman velvet plaids are especially superb in hue.

The Marguerite silks are as unlike the "rare pale Margaret" as can be. They resemble neither pearls nor daisies. Perhaps they wear their name from MARGARET of Valois, that rather *cramoisie* Queen of Navarre. The color of these shot silks is a kind of impassioned *mauve*, very regal and delicate, which lights up most brilliantly, and is of course exclusively adapted to home and evening toilettes. We may, therefore, expect to meet it continually on Broadway in very cloudy days; and it will no doubt be largely worn in the omnibuses.

The merinos are also very marked and almost glittering; dark rich grounds dotted all over with bright little bouquets which "leap at your eye," as the French expressively put it. The Ottoman plaids are patterned in very large squares, and earn their Oriental title by contrasts of color as startling as the clangors of Turkish music.

The hats, or bonnets shall we call them, for they are really nothing but imperfect little caps, of the season partake the general sunshine. If Danae were alive and a Paris milliner, (as she probably would be,) we might suspect her of devising the reigning hats. Ribbons, flowers and *bandeaux* of a rich corn color are the favorite trimmings, and the wearers must risk the imputation of having been caught in a shower of gold.

The changes in the form and make of dresses and bonnets both have been very slight. The writer of a charming paper in the last *Atlantic Monthly*, who discusses the prolific theme of "Daily Beauty" under the specification of the female toilette with equal taste and ardor, must "pick his flint" and try again if he hopes to demolish the *cinque-cento* corsage. It is still the absolute vogue, and will be worn either slightly pointed or rounded. Basques, however, are to be entirely discarded, except for a morning costume; a notable and agreeable exception in their favor for which the basques ought to be grateful. Double skirts will be worn; but the full plain skirt elaborately trimmed to an almost unlimited extent with ribbon, lace, cords and tassels, will be decidedly the "thing." The sleeves of dresses and cloaks will be very wide and full, and dashingly trimmed. At TAYLOR's in Broadway we found a dress sleeve too new and pretty to be empty. It was full and square, set into the shoulder in four box-plaits, and open half way up the arm; the lower part of the sleeve was surrounded with small ruffles edged with lace, and from the top depended a pointed cap with four rows of similar trimming. Here, also, was a bishop's sleeve, utterly unsuited to the Episcopal bench, with a deeply scalloped cap and cuff, beruffled with dainty little rows of ruffles.

A *quasi* novelty in the making up of silks, is the double waist, contrived a double debt to pay, for home wear and the promenade. The corsage is first made, low, with a short sleeve, then the upper portion of the dress made detached, with long sleeves, which can be buttoned under the cap.

The military inspiration, to which we have alluded, has affected the milliners as well as the manufacturers. The Marguerite silks come to us with the suggestion that they should be made up with corsages, trimmed like a Hussar's jacket—cords and tassels, suitable for the purpose, being sent out in sets, at from five to twelve dollars each. And we have a Zouave jacket, for morning wear, which will do terrible execution among those worse than Austrians—the bachelors. This desperate garment is confined at the throat by a single button, and flows gracefully down over the hips. A close vest, with a double point at the waist, and buttoned up to the chin, is worn beneath, and the sleeves are loose, round, and braided in the most daring style.

The cloaks of the coming campaign also whisper war. They will be worn very long behind, falling nearly to the feet, but in front will be much shorter, presenting, that is, somewhat the semblance of a dragoon-officer's mantle on the march. The sleeves will be very long and wide—the bodies cut in a sacque-pattern in front, but in the back full and box-plaited in a pointed yoke, overhung by a pointed hood, very richly trimmed. The prevailing colors will be black and ashes of roses, but the general effect of these cloaks will be magnificent enough to cover, like charity, a multitude of sins. Possibly they may be used for that purpose.

It would be impossible for us to pass in review all the brilliant establishments yesterday opened. STEWART, in Broadway; ARNOLD & CONSTABLE, in Canal-street; LORD & TAYLOR, in their new "Palace;" GRAY BEEKMAN & CO., LICHTENSTEIN, LAMBERT, LE BOUTILLIER, ELLIOTT, GENIN, MILLER & GRANT, TUCKER—were all in the field.

ARNOLD & CONSTABLE exhibited some charming evening robes in pale pink, blue and violet, with patterns of white velvet laid on in designs to imitate lace. This is but one of a thousand hints pointing to a wilder extravagance in trimming for evening toilettes than has been seen before since the Regency. We trust that all husbands and fathers will feel duly obliged to us for this intimation.

At GENIN'S, we saw, among other things worthy of Aladdin and his bride, the Sultan's daughter, a morning-robe of pearl-gray silk, trimmed with broad bands of rich crimson velvet, and with open sleeves, lined in white silk, which was so exquisitely pretty that a man might marry his grandmother for wearing it. The bridal *robes de nuit* at this establishment are bewitching: in fact, things to dream of rather than describe.

Why should they then remind us of the widow's weeds which JACKSON exposes to the tempting of all wives? We do not know: but the husband must be a brute who would refuse his wife the pleasure of wearing them. As SHELLEY said of the Protestant burying-ground at Rome, "it might make one in love with death to think that one's widow may mourn one in so becoming a costume."

But these are trying thoughts. Let us return to our bonnets. As we have said, the changes of the season in shape are immaterial. That hideous portcullis, the drooping crown, is, however, abolished, and a stronger tendency appears to convert the bonnet into a sort of plate for carrying flowers on the top of the head. Provided the plates and the flowers be pretty, this tendency may, perhaps, be forgiven.

At Mrs. BINN'S, in Broadway, we saw such a plate—of black velvet, with three folds of black blonde fastened by a coquettish steel buckle on one side, while on the other played a cluster of pure white roses, lost in a maze of lace. The front was a glory of white blonde and golden butter-cups. Blonde and heartsease filled the charming front of another bonnet at Mrs. RINGGOLD'S, in Sixth-avenue—a fabric of violet-ribbed silk, ornamented with white blonde—just the bonnet for the heroine of a fashionable novel—unless, indeed, the author should prefer a mauve-colored bonnet which we saw at SIMMONS', in Broadway, with a soft plume of white feathers, and a little cloud of orange flowers in the front.

Everywhere this peeping out of lovely faces from a framework of blonde and flowers is to be the season's law. Lilies, *violettes de Parme*, yellow daisies, all do this sweet duty.

Once more, we repeat it, the show of yesterday, in respect of human horticulture, most emphatically proves, either that we have *not* been ruined, or that, if we have been ruined, we rather enjoy the operation.

PERSONAL.

A curious letter from a convict in the Wisconsin State Prison, appears in the *Banner of Light*, the Boston organ of the Spiritualists. The letter opens: "I was sentenced by the United States Court a Milwaukee, where my family still reside, on the 15th day of April of the present year, for a bounty land-warrant fraud upon the Government, for a term of ten years. Thus am I a victim to this inhuman, unjust and vindictive policy toward the poor, suffering, perverted and misdirected criminal—punishment for crime. My object is, that while here suffering the penalty the law has inflicted upon me for its violation, to publish a series of articles upon the subject referred to, hoping that they may do some good in agitating the public mind upon this important but neglected theme. Thus, I desire, while in prison, myself, to do all the good I can to this class of erring suffering humanity."

A letter from Switzerland to the Boston *Atlas* says: "Switzerland swarms with visitors, but the Americans preponderate in numbers. We meet them in every railroad train, at every hotel, and on every mountain. Theodore Parker appears in good health. On conversing with him I found, however, that the bronchitis has got a very firm hold of him. He can speak but little, and that with difficulty, and I fear it will be a long time before he will resume his labors. Mr. T. B. Curtis, of your city, was also present, and Mr. Teft, a gentleman from Providence, who is spending a long time in Europe, with the hope of inducing the Government to introduce his system of uniform currency. He has met with encouragement thus far, and his system, which is an ingenious and feasible one, would be of incalculable convenience and advantage to the whole civilized world."

The Rev. Cyrus Tolman writes to a friend in this country from Nowgong, Assam, under date of June 12, 1859: "Here we are on mission ground, just commencing work at an old station, where the Gospel has been long preached, and as long respected by the masses. Men of different characters come and go, but my lips are sealed, my tongue is tied, my ears are stopped, and my heart aches near to breaking. I am as a dead man. Men come from morning till night, some merely to see, others to discuss and wrangle, others to beg, and others to steal, while among the multitude there are some sincere inquirers after the truth."

Among the missionaries who will be present at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Board of Missions, in October, are the Rev. A. Lindley, who returned last week from South Africa, and who has been located in that country for twenty-five years; Revs. E. J. Pierce and A. D. Jack, of West Africa; Revs. W. W. Alexander, E. W. Clark, and T. E. Taylor, of the Sandwich Islands; Rev. H. M. Scudder, of the Arcot Mission; Rev. William Clark, of Constantinople, and Rev. G. A. Perkins. These missionaries are not all now in the employ of the American Board.

Last Wednesday, Sept. 14, at New-Durham Ridge, a town some twenty-five miles from Dover, N. H., a monument was raised by the Free-Will Baptists to the memory of Elder Benjamin Randall, the founder of their religion in America. There were some two thousand people present, and the exercises were interesting. Prayer was offered by Elder Enoch Place, of Strafford, who is the only surviving cotemporary of Elder Randall.

A Dublin correspondent of the *Irish American* announces the probability of the speedy pardon of Daniel O'Sullivan, the last of the Irish patriots remaining in confinement. Mr. O'Riordan, solicitor, is in Dublin, having with him the necessary memorial on which it is an understanding that the Governmen will act and release the prisoner.

The Irish Committee have collected about £200 towards the purchase of a sword of honor for Marshal McMahon. At a meeting of the Committee, recently held in Dublin, a Sub-Committee was appointed to request the Emperor's permission for the presentation. Another Sub-Committee was to be appointed to procure designs for the weapon.

A private letter from India, speaking of Lord Clyde, says, "The effects of climate and the campaign, with the responsibilities of office, have done their work on him. He looks much failed and is no longer the same gay and lively commander we knew eighteen months ago."

Father de Smet, the Jesuit missionary, writes from the Mission St. Ignatius, in the Bitter Root Valley, that the Indians were peaceably disposed towards him in that section, and says that the Black Feet are very friendly. He was to start forward for Fort Benton and St. Louis forthwith.

Father Taylor, the well-known seamen's preacher in Boston, is prostrated by an illness, which, it is feared, may prove fatal. He has reached an advanced age, and has led an active life, chiefly devoted of late to the cause of seamen.

S. G. Landon, implicated with Stephen D. Dillaye, in the Monongahela Valley Bank affair, has been held at Pittsburgh to answer the charge of issuing forged paper.

The Sisters Gougenheim, late of Laura Keane's Theatre, have commenced an engagement at Louisville.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, and family, were to have taken passage home on Wednesday, by the *Fulton* from Havre.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE RING—THE TURF—CRICKET, ETC.

The noted pugilists, "Australian" KELLY and ED. PRICE, are training actively for their approaching fight. The event is to take place in Canada early in October. Both the combatants are powerful men, and are said to be in "excellent condition." KELLY is well known in New-York; but PRICE is a Boston man, and is in training at Spy Pond, near that city. The "hardened" state of this individual's muscles is dwelt upon in an ecstatic strain in *Porter's Spirit* of this week. The following are among the interesting particulars given:

"His flesh is as hard as iron, his muscles are steel, his skin firm, rosy, light, yet soft as a woman's. He has had to take no medicine at all, one may say, his only dose being one emetic, as a sort of preliminary to the commencement of actual work. His weight when he began was 190 pounds. He has reduced that to less than 160. His fighting weight will be about 155. PRICE will leave for Buffalo in a day or two, where he will rest, on his road to Canada, for about a fortnight. It has been arranged to select a referee at Buffalo ten days before the battle, so as to avoid difficulty in the Ring."

The engagements of *Flora Temple* and *Princess* at the West, occasion a postponement of the trots on Long Island, for $2,500 purses, until October. *Patchin* and *Lancet* are said to be ready to enter the lists at a moment's notice.

Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN publishes an explanatory card in relation to the International Billiard Match, in which he lays the blame of the broken contract directly upon ROBERTS, the English Champion, and ignores the responsible character of the mission of Mr. REEVES.

The Cricketers are all alive with expectation in regard to the coming match between the All-England Eleven and the All-American Twenty-two. The following is a complete list of the players on both sides:

ENGLAND—Caffyn, Lillywhite, Carpenter, Wisden, Grundy, Lockyer, Parr, Daft, Hayward, Cæsar, Diver, Jackson.

UNITED STATES.—Lang, Gibbes, Earnshaw, Hammond, Newhall, Sharpe, Waller, H. Lillywhite, Burnett or Ford, T. Senior, Marsh, Crossley, H. Wright, Comery, Hallis, Morgan, Wilby, Sam. Wright, Walker, Head, Barclay, J. Higham.

The English party have arrived at Quebec by the *Nova Scotian*. Before their departure from Liverpool their photographs were taken, under the direction of a Brighton publisher, who came down for the purpose, equipped with apparatus and accompanied by competent operators. The New-York *Clipper*, alluding to the expected arrival of the party, states that provision has been made for a grand banquet in this City, at the conclusion of the match. The play will probably not commence until the 28th September.

The grievances of that modern Nimrod, the Hon. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, during his American shooting tour, are thus stated by *Porter's Spirit*:

"We hear from the Hon. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY, on his way West, an account anything but pleasant to us as an American, of the difficulties experienced in the carriage of his dogs. It was certainly to be hoped that a gentleman who had crossed the Atlantic to enjoy the glorious sport that a portion of our country affords, and who was willing to pay liberally for all accommodation, might have been able to cross the country without being forced to any unpleasant conclusions in reference to the courtesy of railroad people. We had been in the habit of supposing that the animals upon our railroads—conductors, baggage-masters, and the whole rout—were large-hearted fellows, and just the ones to rightly appreciate the tenderness that a true sportsman has for his dogs—a tenderness that is, in every way, a manly feeling, and worthy of respect from a man."

The yachtmen of Mobile, Ala., have organized an association, under the title of the Mobile City Yact Club.

Mr. TEN BROECK'S *Starke* has won the Warwick Cup, valued at £200, coming in a half length over Mr. PHILLIPS' *Liveryman*; Mr. SHELLY'S *Lifeboat* being third.

RECEPTION OF THE IRISH DELEGATES.

Demonstration of Welcome at the Cooper Institute—Speeches of Dr. Edgar and Others.

Notwithstanding the storm that has prevailed for several days was as violent last evening as at any time since Saturday last, the large Hall of the Cooper Institute was nearly filled with persons who desired to welcome the deputation from the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, that arrived here recently, for the purpose of soliciting aid in behalf of the Evangelization of the South and West of Ireland. Promptly at the hour named for the commencement of the proceedings, a large number of clergymen entered the hall, escorting the Rev. Dr. EDGAR, the Rev. Mr. S. M. DILL, and the Rev. Mr. DAVID WILSON—the Irish Delegation—and took seats upon the platform. The delegates were seated on the front of the platform, where the curiosity of the audience as to their personal appearance, could most easily be gratified. Nearest to the centre of the platform, and on the right of where the Rev Dr. DEWITT was seated, as Chairman, was the Rev. Dr. EDGAR, the senior member of the delegation. He is rather below the medium height, and of most unmistakably Celtic physique. When younger he must have been a very energetic and effective speaker, fo the fire burns still. But more than sixty Winters have somewhat weakened his sinews; and now, when he would give proper action to the more passionate portions of his address, there is a physical anti-climax, which deteriorates the rhetorical. Dr. EDGAR, next to Father MATTHEW, is known as the Irish Apostle of Temperance; as an effective supporter of the Missions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and as the ardent friend of various benevolent institutions. Next to him sat the Rev. Mr. DILL, of Ballymena, who has taken a very active part in the Irish revival; and by his side sat the Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Limerick, who is also noted for his zeal in the same cause. Elsewhere on the platform there were Dr. Leland of South Carolina, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Adams, Dr. McElroy, Dr. Murray of New-Jersey, Dr. Duffield of Philadelphia, Dr. McLeod, Dr. Prime, Dr. Skinner, the Revs. Mr. Pratt, Cookman and Taylor of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Bush, the Rev. Mr. Clements, and others. After the singing of the 100th Psalm by the assembly and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Leland, the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. DeWitt, stated briefly the object for which the meeting had assembled, and extended a warm welcome to the delegation to the City of New-York. He then introduced

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, who said that in accordance with the arrangements, he had nothing to do but to act as usher, and proclaim the names of those who entered at the door. He said, in substance, that for many years the hearts of many in Ireland had yearned for a wider spread of the Gospel in that land; and that great efforts had been made to reach effectively the native Irish. One of the chiefs among those who had thus labored was with them in the person of Dr. EDGAR. The others, Mr. DILL and Mr. WILSON, had also been laborers in that field; and they were also present. He hoped and believed that they would be received with a heartfelt welcome wherever they might go.

Dr. ADAMS followed in a brief speech of welcome which drew forth evidences of hearty approval from the Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. DE WITT then took the members of the delegation severally by the hand and assured them of a kindly greeting from their brethren here.

The Rev. Dr. PRATT, of the delegation that had been sent to Philadelphia, then expressed his pleasure at being present on such an occasion, and gave them assurances of a warm reception in the City of Brotherly Love.

The Chairman then introduced, in terms of appropriate eulogy, Rev. Dr. EDGAR, who arose and said, that in the first place he desired to express on his own behalf, and in behalf of his brethren, their very deep sense of thankfulness for the high honor that had been done them by their friends upon the platform and by their friends before them. He hoped and trusted that they appreciated, as they ought to do, the sympathy and kindliness, the friendship and cordial welcome with which they had been met here, and he did trust and hope that what they saw around them and before them now, and what they had heard, would, under the blessing of God, be a great assistance to them in the arduous work that was assigned them. They came from the head-quarters of Romanism—not from Rome, for Popery was weak at Rome—but from Ireland, the battle-field for Britain and the world, of Popery. There, judges of the land confessed to Roman priests; there juries found rebels and murderers "not guilty," because one Romanist was a juror; there, members of Parliament, called "The Pope's Brass Band," swayed enormous influence by voting for Whig or Tory as suited the interests of the Church; there, Romanists were chuckling over the perversion of the English Protestants who went over to Rome; and there, supported by public funds, were both the professors and students of Maynooth, a great seminary for priests, whom it trained, not only for Ireland, but for the whole globe. Round about him, as his neighbors, were oily priests, and with them beautiful nuns, smiling in the people' faces, though they were deadlier foes to the welfare of the nation than were the Russians in Sevastopol. When a man fell before the priests, he fell in infamy—judgment, conscience, wife, family, being all sacrificed. The hills of Inkermann, of Alma, and of Sevastopol, were only like the late Austrian defeats; they were like dark hours in a Summer's day. The sky was white, the clouds were fair, the fields were green, but it would be hard to find amidst waving corn or busy streets, where the bravest of the brave had fallen. But, in their battlefield, ignorance and viciousness and Romanism continued to destroy immortal souls, long after the bloody sword had been returned to its scabbard, and peace secured had stilled the din of war. But as the dark caverns of the deep had sucked the wild whirlpools in so, with a cruelty that never spared, and with a rapacity which never cried "enough," Romanism continued to suck in wife and maiden, beardless youth and grey-haired age, and ah! too long, too long had it been borne. The Presbyterian Church, in its holy mission, had gone forth with the determination of giving all quarter to the man, no quarter to the system; to extend all love and tenderness to the individual, but to spare no superstition. The mission of this Delegation was Presbyterian, but it was not, on that account, sectarian. Where the tear of bitterness fell, it was not asked whether it rolled down a Presbyterian or Episcopalian cheek. The hectic flush upon the face of youth excited their deepest sympathy for the immortal spirit, whether the poor clay tabernacle bowed down in the sanctity of spiritual worship, or crouched as a devotee at the idolatrous Mass. They wanted to preach the Gospel to every creature. Their effort was—for man degraded, to elevate him; for man dark, to enlighten him; for man miserable, to comfort him; for man ruined, degraded, lost, to bring him to the image of his Maker, and fill him with hopes of immortality. Their religion prospered, and the Sabbath sanctity was observed. Crime had decreased in Ireland—righteousness flourished. The broken-hearted wife rejoiced over the reformed father of her children, and the reformed father cried out, in embracing his recovered child, this, indeed, is my son who was dead, and who was lost, but is found. [The Reverend gentleman exhibited, statistically, the social advantages of Presbyterianism as lessening the amount of crime, and appealed urgently in behalf of the mission in which he was interested.] He and his co-laborers offered themselves, he continued, as a substitute for every American man who had not the opportunity, the means, or the strength to go or act as a missionary in Ireland himself. Here, he offered himself to his brother to do the work that, on account of the breadth of this confounded Atlantic, he could not get over. [Applause.] Though the Irish had been unfortunate, this was not the time for vain regrets; it was the time for high enterprise and bold endeavor. The Irish ministry were willing to act in sympathy with their American brethren, who were now being brought so very near them. Why, just think of it. If this *Great Eastern* succeeded, she would lift Ireland on her back and carry her three days nearer New-York; and if the railroads in the north did not get on quicker, it would be a very serious question whether the ministers of New-York or the ministers of Belfast would get to Connaught first. [Laughter and applause.] When he was going round the missions in the west of Ireland he felt that the Americans were his nearest neighbors, because between him and them there was nobody. [Laughter.] But in coming over to America, he did not come as a "big beggarman;" he came here to have his old heart refreshed with expressions of Christian sympathy and to ask Americans to discharge a Christian duty and exhibit a Christian love by aiding in the evangelization of the west of Ireland. He did not know what they would be able to give, and he was afraid to name it; but whatever the amount might be, the purpose to which it was to be applied was one that should excite the sympathy of every true Christian In Ulster, where the Presbyterians had within the last few years given £13,000 to the Free Church of Scotland, £18,000 for the support of poor congregations, and £35,000 for the erection of churches, the only grievance they labored under, was that they had now too many demands to meet. They were like

"The old woman who lived in a shoe,
And had so many children she didn't know what to do."

[Laughter.] They were able to do a great amount of work, but it was not equal to the sphere that God was opening to them. It was for this they asked the assistance of their brethren in America. God had abundantly blessed the Church in Ireland, and they asked their friends in America to unite with them in the enjoyment of that great blessing, and let one and all of them, in their zeal and in their prayers, unite in a determination, in respect to Ireland, of, for Ireland, "for Zion's sake I will not hold my peace." [Loud applause.]

After an address by the Rev. Mr. COOKMAN, of Philadelphia, expressing the high gratification with which the Evangelical Churches of that city had heard of and would receive the visit of the Irish delegation,

The Rev. Dr. DILL, of Ballymena, Country Antrim, was introduced, and in the course of a somewhat elaborate discourse, described the extraordinary moral effects of the revival there, and the change for the better which it had effected in the habits of the people.

Dr. WILSON, the third member of the delegation, made the closing speech, which was devoted mainly to an account of the prosperity of the Protestant missions in the south and southwest of Ireland.

A few remarks by Mr. STEWART, of Philadelphia, and the enthusiastic adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. DODGE, pledging to the Irish delegation "the coöperation of the United States in carrying out the work which God was opening before them," concluded the proceedings.

A temporary agent of the American Express Company at Terre Haute, within the past two or three weeks, has embezzled sums reaching nearly $40,000. This was all staked and lost at gaming tables. The last sum taken was an entire package of $14,000 for the Pike County Bank. This was lost in one night at a gambling saloon. Growing desperate at his heavy loss, he pulled a pistol from his pocket and demanded the money or the life of the winner. The money was handed back to him, and his depredations in the express office were discovered the next day.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes Again Victorious.—Read the following letter from E. W. Blatchford, Esq., proprietor of the Chicago Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory:

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1859.

C. L. Harmon & Co., No. 135 South Water-st., Chicago, Agents Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

GENTLEMEN: During the disastrous conflagration of last night, my Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory, five stories in height, and 55 by 100 feet on the ground, was completely destroyed, and the walls nearly all fell. The Herring's Patent Champion Safe, size No. 2, high folding doors, which Collins & Blatchford bought of you some three years since, was in my office on the second floor of the manufactory, and fell some 20 feet into the basement, where it laid exposed to a very severe heat for ten hours. Upon recovering it from the ruins to-day, and opening it, I found all my books, papers and money contained in it in a good state of preservation—the only damage to them being the drawing of the leather binding of the books, and their being quite damp from the safe's being filled with steam from the fire-proof filling. The fire was of the most intense character, owing to the great height of the building, and the fact that each story was in flames at once. I regard it as a most satisfactory test of the perfect fire-proof security afforded by Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

Yours truly, E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STILL LATER.

FIRE AT NEWARK, N. J.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday Evening, Sept. 16, 1859.

This morning a Herring's Safe, which had been in the third story and in the ruins all night, and in the hottest part of the flames, was taken out, and on opening it, its contents (the books of Messrs. Ward & Johnson) were found to be entirely preserved.

NEWARK, Sept. 19, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* We take pleasure in stating that our books, papers and money were preserved uninjured in one of your Patent Champion Safes at the burning of our moulding mill on the 15th inst., after being exposed to the fire for several hours.

WARD & JOHNSON.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

HAS COME.

HAS COME.

HAS COME.

The Good Time Has Come.

SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for..........$100
SINGER'S No. 1.......... 90

For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*

We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to anything now in use.—*Times.*

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.
Hemming Gauges reduced to $4.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Original Bridgewater Paint of New-Jersey.

Established 1850.
Fire and waterproof.
Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Bridgewater paint, on iron, tin, roofs, bricks, canvas, muslin, paper, &c., forming a coating spark and cinder proof. For ornamental ironwork of cemeteries, store fronts, we challenge competition. It contains silica in so just a proportion that turpentine, linseed or the cheaper oils make it perfectly soluble. We are selling a paint with sixty per cent. of silica as one of its component parts, while the English and Prussian chemists are experimenting to get cheap soluble silica. We are practically using it in the Bridgewater paint. See the American and English analysis at our dépôt. It is the only paint that can protect iron or other metallic surfaces.

The painting trade supplied on liberal terms at the dépôts, No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., New-York. HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

From Halsted's late Treatise on Motorpathy.—Mrs. ———, aged 21, had suffered from frequent attacks of diarrhœa two years—had become very much emaciated and debilitated—could sit up but little. When she commenced treatment she had from ten to twenty motions of the bowels in twenty-four hours—stools loaded with bile of a dark color, sometimes almost black and very fœtid. She suffered much from pain, and had no appetite—profuse leucorrhea was present, probably caused by debility.

Her improvement under treatment was not rapid. It was two months before the liver and bowels were brought into an approximation to healthy action.

She eventually, not only regained her health, but increased powers of endurance, being able to take more exercise without fatigue than she had before done since childhood.

This Treatise can be obtained by return mail by inclosing 25 cents to H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Mass.

Leary & Co.

Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Meyer's
MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moth, Fleas, Rats, &c.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, A. B. SANDS & Co., and druggists generally.

F. Y. S. | **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. | The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Lady Readers of the Times, when you wish Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Boys' Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, Misses' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, with India-rubbers of all the various styles, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salmander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Also, fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,900. No. 30 Platt-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Tollman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BEESLEY—DUNHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Q. Adams, JOSEPH W. BEESLEY to BELL T. DUNHAM, all of this City.

DIAMOND—CAVANAGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, by the Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, P. H. DIAMOND to KATE HARRISON, daughter of W. A. Cavanagh, all of this City.

WALTER—WOODGATE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, at the 43d-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Luther Peck, WILLIAM H. WALTER, Jr., to MARY A. WOODGATE, all of this City.

PALMER—WILKIN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 27, by the Rev. L. H. King, JAMES W. PALMER, Jr., of Jersey City, to MARY E. WILKIN, daughter of John C. Wilkin, Esq., of Passaic, N. J.

WOOD—MORGAN.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, by the Rev. William Suddards, JOHN WOOD to MARY MORGAN.

DIED.

GRIFFIN.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, of consumption, JOHN M. GRIFFIN, of the First Ward of this City, and connected for several years with General Post-office, in the 31st year of his age, on board of the steamship *De Soto*, on her passage from New-Orleans to New-York. He was returning home, hoping to regain his health in his native air, but God in His wise dispensations ordered otherwise. He died on the morning of the third day after leaving New-Orleans.

May his soul rest in peace.

☞ New-Orleans, Mobile and St. Louis papers please copy.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, SUSAN ADELAIDE, daughter of Mathias M. and Jane Y. Brown, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 Cliff-st.

HOLDREDGE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 22, OLIVER J., son of Charles and Amelia Holdredge, aged 2 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 59th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.

SPEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, ELDRED P. SPEIR, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) Sept. 23, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, John Speir, No. 170 Adams-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DOWNS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 8 P. M., CATHARINE, wife of Wm. Downs, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Bergen, two doors from Bond-st., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GREGORY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, LEWIS GREGORY, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 24, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BOSCHEN.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 23, HORMAN, son of Mrs. Isabella Boschen, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 1st and 8th sts.

MORRISON.—At East Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 22, very suddenly, Mr. DAVID MORRISON, native of County Derry, Ireland, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Middle Village stages leave the ferry and pass the house. There will carriages leave Grand-st. Ferry at 1½ o'clock.

MATHEWS.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, SARAH EMELINE, youngest child of Daniel A. and Sarah E. Mathews.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 358 Pacific-st., near Bond-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

O'REILLY.—At Nyack, on Thursday, Sept. 22, Dr. PHILIP O'REILLY, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, those of his family, and of his brothers-in-law, Dennis O'Donohue and Joseph O'Donohue, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 109 East 17th-st., to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated at 10½ o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

TEAL.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, ABRAHAM TEAL, aged 54 years.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutchess County Hotel, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PORTER.—At Cummington, Mass., on Friday, Sept. 16, after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOSEPH N. PORTER, for many years a faithful, intelligent and respectable employe of the Quartermaster's Department United States Army.

GIVLIN.—In Dublin, on Saturday, Aug. 27, MICHAEL GIVLIN, aged 27 years, formerly of this City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 505, Sept. 22, 1859.
11, 43, 72, 56, 14, 24, 18, 66, 42, 67, 15, 51, 53.
Class No. 506, Sept. 22, 1859.
31, 24, 64, 28, 59, 13, 6, 30, 58, 47, 66, 61, 69.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 503, Sept. 22, 1859.
44, 20, 42, 68, 72, 70, 12, 75, 58, 59, 49, 15, 18, 45.
Class No. 504, Extra, Sept. 22, 1859.
34, 50, 74, 60, 65, 36, 51, 26, 13, 29, 22, 39, 43.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PECK & GOLEMAN'S

NEW CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT

No. 136 FULTON-ST., SUN BUILDING.

TO LET—The store, No. 146 Nassau-st., and Fixtures

for sale.

TIME OF NIGHT.
The public can see the time at all hours of the night by looking in at the store door of G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
CHANGE IN PRICE
of the
GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP NUMBER
of the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia* just arrived from England, having left Liverpool September 10, brings us notice from the Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that they have changed their Price of the Great Easter Number of that paper, and that instead of the Price being equal to one single number and a half, there will be an additional printed Supplement, and
The Price will be that of an ordinary
Double Number,
namely,
THIRTY-SIX CENTS,
instead of Thirty cents as before advertised.
The paper will consist of:
One Whole Sheet, Printed,
One Half Sheet, Printed,
And the large Colored Picture of the *Great Eastern.*
And the Price will be Thirty six cents.
SEPTEMBER 23, 1859. WILLMER & ROGERS.
Corner of Nassau and Liberty-sts., New-York.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17, arriving here about Sept. 29, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
of
THE GREAT EASTERN,
on the Ocean under full sail and steam.
The size of this Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the London *News*, being 36 by 24½ inches, and is rather larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News.* It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News*, and is, beyond question, the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.
Single copies 36 cents.
As the demand will be very great, and the supply necessarily limited, orders must be given at once, or it will be impossible to supply them.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
Corner Nassau and Liberty sts., New-York.
Orders received by every News Agent and Bookseller in the United States and Canada.

THE MUSICAL GUEST.
NO. 26 IS OUT.
CONTAINING,
La Reve (beautiful piece for piano)..........Blumenthal.
The Scenes of Home..........Balfe.
Hurrah for the Bonnets of Blue..........A. Lee.
Dear Mary, Wake from Slumber.
To be had at all News Dépôts and Book Stores.
Price only 10 cents.
M. BELL & CO., No. 13 Frankfort-st.

NED BUNTLINE'S NEW STORY,
Entitled
STELLA DELORME,
OR THE
COMANCHE'S DREAM.
A wild and fanciful tale of
SAVAGE CHIVALRY,
Is now ready in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

SPECTACLES OF GOLD,
SILVER, STEEL, SHELL,
And every variety of
OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BECKEL BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 19 John-street.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South through the medium of Southern papers, and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., advertising agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

COAL OIL.—PURE COAL OIL, EQUAL TO ANY offering in this market, for sale low by the manufacturers A. & G. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

CONSUMPTION—DR. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY.
WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION
Of the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA is performing wonderful cures. It is approved by the Medical Faculty, and is the ONLY RELIABLE FORM of this extraordinary remedial agent.

Winchester's Hypophosphites are unexceptionable in their preparation.—*Druggists' Circular for September.*

The HYPOPHOSPHITES are specially recommended by Dr. Churchill in all *Nervous Diseases*, protracted convalescence, *Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Dyspepsia* and *General Debility.* They INCREASE THE NERVOUS ENERGY, and are the *most powerful generators of the blood* known.

CAUTION.—Interested Druggists will try to sell you other preparations than mine. Do not buy them! My "Genuine Preparation" bears my *fac simile* signature.

PRICES.—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sold at GREEN'S, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; GRAUMANN'S, No. 698 Broadway, and wholesale and retail at the sole general dépôt, No. 43 John-st., (up stairs,) where Dr. CHURCHILL'S TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION and circulars may be obtained. Do NOT DELAY.
J. WINCHESTER, No. 43 John-st.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER,
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 to $175.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.

PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL,
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP
IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO. 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Patterns and rights for making and vending the above ranges, had on aplication as above.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1821.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway,
WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS,
WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS,
WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY,
And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily, from 12 to 6 P. M., at his rooms, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.
CONRAD FOX,
No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York,
And Mrs. HAYS,
No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

631 **W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,** 631
No. 631 Broadway,
Invite the attention of
HOUSEKEEPERS
to the most varied and elegant assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
such as
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS,
PENDANTS, &c., &c.,
To be found in the City of New-York. Also, French China, English Iron House China,
CUT AND PRESSED TABLE GLASS.
Silver Plated Ware and other House-Furnishing Goods.
631 631

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
Sole agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Eley's Caps, Wadding and Cartridges, and Heiffor's Army Razors.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
ALSO
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES.
Every Family and Planter should have one.
Salesroom and Agency, No. 514 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, up stairs.
H. C. LEE, Agent.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

☞ HANDSOME PRIZES ☜
FOR
TARGET COMPANIES.
PLATED GOODS, EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR PRIZES,
AND PRESENTS FOR SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS.
A new and large assortment.
A call is solicited. Goods shown cheerfully to all.
W. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.,
New-York.

JOY, COE & CO.,
ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York,
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia.
Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

BLAKEMAN & MASON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York,
OFFER TO THE TRADE,
A large and complete stock of SCHOOL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c., &c.

DR. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, flatulency, heart-burn and headache, costiveness, diarrhœa, fevers of all kinds, rheumatism, gout, gravel, worms, scurvy, ulcers, eruptive complaints, salt rheum, erysipelas, common colds and influenza, irregularity and all derangement of the female system, piles, and various other diseases to which the human frame is liable. For sale by the proprietor, Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and by Druggists generally all over the country.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Now open at Hamilton-park, and will continue three days, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 22 and 23. The cars of the 2d and 3d-av. Railroads run to the ground every minute.
By order of the Board. A. P. CUMINGS, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CAUTION! —The poisoners are at work; counterfeiting the Antidote. Remember, buy none from druggists; the genuine can be had only of us, and our only Brooklyn agent, HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

HE THAT RUNS MAY READ, THAT HE who smokes will find best Havana Cigars for three cents; Holland Gin, 2s. per bottle; Port, 4s; Brandy, 6s.
No. 37 Fulton-st.,
Under Fulton Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS]
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal. This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Sauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PROF. J. W. TAVERNER WILL REOPEN his School of Elocution at No. 24 Bible House, Astor-place, on Sept. 24. To secure appointments, address at his residence, Eastchester, Westchester County, New-York. Miss F. P. Taverner gives instruction to ladies. Prof. J. W. T. will accept engagements the present season to lecture, or give readings before Lyceums.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 26th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T.J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, will be opened on Sept. 15. There is a primary department.
Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW PUPILS to instruct on the piano, at their residences; or would engage as visiting governess, to teach the English branches, French, and Music. Her testimonials are of the highest character. Call at No. 151 West 38th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,
MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.
Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN McFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.
The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GROS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.
The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L.I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.
The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

TO TEACHERS
AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH, OCT. 1,
and will send gratis and prepaid, on application, their
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
(172 pages 8vo.)
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to teachers. No. 4 just issued.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.
TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM,
with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.
IVISON & PHINNEY.
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.,
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. **$120** per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined associations of literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive of this lovely and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI HAS THE honor to announce that she is ready to give lessons in singing and on the piano-forte. Mlle. Patti being equally familiar with the Italian, French, Spanish and English languages, will give her instructions in any of the four languages, according to the option of pupils. References given to Max Maretzek, Maurice Strakosch, B. Ullman, Signor Muzio, Carl Anschutz, Scharfenberg & Luis, Hall & Son, C. Breusing and J. Chickering, Esqs. Applications to be made at the Academy of Music and at her private residence, No. 343 West 22d-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS, CLASSES AND PRIVATE PUPILS.—Illustrated Art Lectures and Art Lessons, in drawing, painting and composition, by Eugenio Latilla, ex-President of the Society British Art, London. Studio No. 681 6th-av., where professional and amateur pupils can be accommodated, and art decorations in real fresco and encaustic undertaken.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MONS. L. DeGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of puplis Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French (which she speaks) and music on the piano, desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, A TEACHER IN an established boarding-school for boys, near the City. He must be a graduate of an American college, long experience, good address, moral and Christian character. Address INSTITUTE, Box No. 123 *Times* Office, stating salary, qualifications, experience, &c., with references.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an Institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WITH MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches, music and rudiments of French, desires a situation as visiting governess in a Spanish family in or near the City; best of references given. Address, for three days, SPANISH, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT GENTLEman (unmarried,) to teach French and Classics in Louisiana. Apply, with references, to the General Educational Agency, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WORKINGMEN! DEFEND YOUR RIGHTS! —A Mass Meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at Hoym's Theatre, No. 199 Bowery, at 8 o'clock, to judge the Bergen Tunnel case by the people. By order of the League of Human Rights, the Central Committee—Francis J. Tucker, W. C. Rote, Max Langenschwarz.

NOTICE.—THE ACTIVE AND HONORARY MEMbers of Pacific Engine Company No. 14, of Brooklyn, are requested to meet at the Engine House at 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, 23d inst., to attend the funeral of our late member, ELDRED P. SPEIR.
HENRY R. HAYDOCK, Foreman.
W. J. BLYDENBURGH, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—There will be a meeting THIS EVENING, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock. The President, Mr. RICHARD WARREN, will deliver an address on the *Objects and Claims of the Union.* It is hoped there will be a large attendance of members and others.
EDWARD HOWE, Jr., Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS (SISters) situations in any part of Brooklyn or the country; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; are very respectable, well conducted girls, and anxious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days. Have most satisfactory references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent woman; is capable of taking charge of an infant from birth, and to do all kinds of family sewing; or as seamstress and to do up fine muslins. Call, for two days, at No. 53 West 28th-st. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent person in a private family, or would like to go into a hotel or first-class boarding house, where they will be willing to pay high wages. Good reference given if required. Call at No. 84 17th-st, near 6th-av, 2d floor back room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The very best of references given, by calling at W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as parlormaid, or as regular waitress; will take charge of the silver and dining-room, or as general housemaid; does fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages, $7; excellent City reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress; has six years' reference from her last place; the other as nurse and to assist with light chamberwork; the City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 19 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or waiting; both have perfect knowledge of their business. Excellent references given. Call at No. 255 West 25th-st., front room, top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a very neat sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in her present situation, No. 126 2d-av., near 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do general housework in a small private family, or cook, wash and iron. Good City reference. Apply at No. 218 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen in No. 9, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a respectable woman; thoroughly understands waiting on a lady or invalid; has had experience in the above capacity. Can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 50 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' and gentlemen's washing, who is an excellent hand; understands fine washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as seamstress, and to assist with the care of grown children. Can embroider neatly. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or laundress, or fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as child's nurse; would do chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with children. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse. Can be seen at her last place, No. 20 West 21st-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND IS willing to assist in washing and ironing; best reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 359 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will also make himself useful; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employers; has no objections to the city or country. A note addressed to R. D., Box 200 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man of long and extensive experience in this country and in Europe, including England, Scotland and Ireland; is thoroughly acquainted with the management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruit trees and vegetables, as well as the laying out of new places; can superintend a farm if required. Best of City reference. Call or address to JOHN F. LEMOULNIER, Esq., No. 746 Broadway, for W. R.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 21 years of age, as groom, or can drive, and understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's establishment; no objection to country or City; the former preferred; good City references. Address M. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED. — A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT to take charge of a set of books, who has had several years' experience in the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business, and four years Cashier of a Bank, wishes a situation for the present, or permanent if desired. The best of city Mercantile or Banking reference given. Address L. S., Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman, or gardener; he is a good driver and understands the care of horses well; and also understands the care of ornamental trees and shrubs of all kinds; can come well recommended from his last places, both for capacity and sobriety. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages, &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommendations from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant young man, with the best reference, and who understands his business; understands horses and gardens, and will milk; would go into the country. Apply for three days from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 139 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife; the man as first-rate gardener or coachman, the wife as first-rate cook, laundress, chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 Bible House, 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO CAN give unquestionable reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety, as porter in a store, or as private watchman; apply to J. M. MARTIN, No. 141 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended; has no objection to country. Please address J. F. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man in a private family; is an excellent City driver; the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call or address, till Saturday, at No. 87 East 32d-st., H. G., Coachman.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman; is a thorough groom and careful driver; has the best of references. Address H. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

TO APOTHECARIES.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man a situation as prescription clerk, either in Brooklyn or New-York; can bring the best recommendations. Address Box No. 4,526 New-York Post-office, to PRESCRIPTION.

COPYING OR WRITING OF ANY DESCRIPtion wanted, by a young man who is a good penman, and will execute all work intrusted to him with neatness and dispatch. Address G. L. B., Box 118 *Times* Office.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS well the business of making shirt bosoms by sewing-machines—must be capable of folding plaits, working a machine and superintending work-room. Address M., Box 3,382, New-York Post-office, with address.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL; GOOD PLAIN cook and to do general housework; good references required. Apply at No. 163 West 13th-st., on Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman, capable of taking charge of a young child, and attend to children's sewing, &c. Address W., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO TO NORWICH, CONN., A good cook, who will assist in the washing; a permanent place. Apply to Mrs. HASBROUCK, Lexington-av., first door above 36th-st., from 9 till 11 A. M.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AT No. 40 West 28th-st. Don't apply unless well recommended.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENTED portable Copying Press and Book; sells at large profits. Apply to JNO. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A WHITE OR COLORED MAN AS waiter. The best reference required. Apply at No. 40 East 16th-st., between 9 A. M., and 12.

WANTED—A COACHMAN.—THOSE ONLY WHO can furnish the best of references need apply.
W. B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS WHO thoroughly understands her business; none other need apply at No. 11 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; good City reference required. Apply at No. 17 East 24th-st.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED HANDS TO MAKE pantaloons, at No. 112 Cherry-st.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 21st-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with full or partial board, and one large, well-furnished room on second floor, which has gas, hot and cold water, &c., upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, furnished, in a first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-street, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, a small room on third floor. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND or third floors, for gentlemen and their wives, or a small family, can be had in a New-England family, by applying at No. 43 West 9th-st.; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with handsome rooms at 220 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, two small rooms for single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE HAD for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, with a full-sized room, and closet attached, bath, gas, &c.: residence convenient to the Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Address SCOTIA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, with real name and place of business.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, convenient to cars and stages, can be had on application at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOsite the Mercantile Library; several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may secure pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home, in an eligible house, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and twenty minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, by addressing Box No. 4,707 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant accommodations for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH pleasant rooms, in a desirable situation, opposite a garden, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, in the most desirable part of the city; a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequalled location. For particulars, address Box No. 204 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIvate family would accommodate a gentleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, with very desirable rooms and board; location good and convenient to either Wall-st. or South ferries, being only three to five minutes walk, at No. 66 State-st. near Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, or where few boarders are taken; one or two rooms, unfurnished, preferred; location below 14th-st.; full board for lady, and breakfast for gentleman. Address, stating terms, location of rooms and locality, P. O. BERTINE, Station A., Post-office, Spring-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND family desire board on or near Brooklyn Heights; a small family having a large house and good accommodations, and who do not object to children that are well-behaved, can address A. E., Box 754 New-York Post-office. Reference required, if not already known.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; rooms vacant on or about the 1st of October; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of neatly furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Also, a front basement, furnished suitable for a physician's office. The house is desirably located, in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Address FORDHAM, Station D Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A LARGE UN-FURNISHED house is desirous of meeting with a widow lady, or small family, who would furnish and occupy the same at a nominal rent for the Winter, with a view to some future arrangement in the Spring. Address, stating where an interview can be had, CYRUS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extension room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

NO. 120 NINTH-STREET.—TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, two parlors, handsomely furnished, on the first floor. Also a room on the second story. Location desirable, being a few houses west of Broadway. Breakfast served in the parlors if desired. References exchanged.

A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABITS desires board in a small American family, where there are no other boarders. Reference given and required. Address ACKERMAN, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, for two days.

A GENTEEL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than required, wish to take two or three gentlemen to board, or let the rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 83 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and Fourth sts.

SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Together or separately to gentlemen, on the second floor of No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.; house newly furnished and painted; bath, gas, &c.; pleasant location and terms moderate.

A YOUNG LADY FROM BOSTON WOULD like to enter into a small family where she could teach vocal and instrumental music on the piano, as an equivalent for her board. Address N. E., Box No. 2,022 Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, on second floor, gas, bath, to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references required. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on second floor of the first-class house No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also a room with accommodations for two single gentlemen.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, HANDsomely furnished, in a private family, to gentlemen only, with or without partial board. Apply at No. 56 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

TWO EUROPEAN YOUNG GENTLEMEN wish to find board in a strictly private family, near Union-square. Address A. M., Box No. 546 Post-office.

WANTED — TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS, near Broadway, and in the neighborhood of 6th-st., without board. Address L. S., Box 111 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.
Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.
Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st., near Broadway.
Mr. CHARRUAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LAUNAY, begs leave to acquaint his patrons and the public that his Academy will reopen on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 3½ Afternoon; and on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 and 8 P. M.
Days throughout the season—Tuesday and Friday, at 3; afternoon for children; at 8 for gentlemen.
Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon for children; and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen.
Monthly *Soirees* on the last Thursday in each month.
Circulars can be obtained at the Academy, and at Mr. CHARRUAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 8, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. **260**
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.: the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED—The valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 79 East 18th-st., delightfully situated between 4th-av. and Irving-place; the house is 25 by 68 feet; has just been put in complete order, and is replete with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 1 o'clock daily. Boarding-housekeepers need not apply.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 48th-st., near 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements. Also a good brick front house in 36th-st., near 8th-av. One also in 44th-st., near 9th-av., and one in 33d-st., near 10th-av. To a cash customer either of the above places will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. JELIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

CENTRAL PARK.—EIGHTEEN LOTS.—NINE lots on 57th-st., 575 feet east of 5th-av., and nine lots on 56th-st., commencing 575 feet east of 5th-av.; price $73,000; 57th-st. is 100 feet in width, and both streets are opened and graded. For terms, apply to THOMAS DUGAN, Esq., at the office of P. Callaghan, No. 20 Nassau-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A DWELLING-house and eight lots of land, situate corner of Grand and Putnam avs. The grounds are terraced and ornamented with fruit and shade-trees. Apply to D. T. WALDEN, No. 4 New-st., New-York, or adjoining the premises on Putnam-av.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, bath-room, marble wash-basins, with Nassau water, furnace, range, &c., &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE. —A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A genteelly furnished, full-sized house, 25 by half the block, three stories, high stoop and in complete order, located in 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church. For cards to view the house, and for further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE ATLANtic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire-proof brick building, 100 feet square, 60x100, two stories, with a first-class engine and an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvments; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The first-class 3-story marble-front dwelling, No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn, will be sold with or without the furniture, or rented with furniture. Apply to WILLIAM H. WARING, 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPtions, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSES NO. 162 West 25th-st. and Nos. 112 and 118 Bank-st., and the three-story house No. 35 West 35th-st. Apply to D. CURTIS & DYCKMAN, No. 36 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS Houses in prime situations. Unimproved or out-of-town property will be taken in part payment. A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway.

TO LET.

BERGEN HEIGHTS ARSENAL TO LEASE AT AUCTION.—ASST.-QR.-MR.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. Army, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Sept. 21, 1859. Will be leased at public auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of Oct., next, by David Scott, Auctioneer, for the period of five years, from the 1st day of Nov., 1859, unless sooner required for Government purposes, the property in Hudson City, N. J., known as Bergen Heights Arsenal, containing about five acres of land, with the buildings thereon. Conditions will be made known on inquiry at this office.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst.-Q.-M. Gen., U. S. Army.

TO LET IN BROADWAY—THE FIRST-CLASS 5-story English basement dwelling, No. 1,082 Broadway, containing 25 rooms and all the modern improvements, well adapted for a large private family or a genteel boarding-house; newly painted and papered throughout. Apply at PRIOR'S drug-store, corner of Broadway and 31st-st., or to EDMUND HURRY No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—THE large three-story and attic-house, No. 4 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.) Rent very low to a suitable tenant. Apply to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway, or to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; 13 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.—MURRAY HILL.—THE DESIRABLE brown-stone front house No. 36 West 36th-st. Part of the furniture for sale. Possession given in a few days.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER—WITH LARGE ROOMS TO let at No. 213 Centre-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AUCTION SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT HARTFORD, CONN.—The elegant dwelling-house No. 81 Trumbull-st., in Hartford, Conn., will be sold at public auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. The grounds are 75 feet front on Trumbull-st., and 213 feet deep. The house contains a beautiful billiard room and picture gallery, and is in all respects a first-class house, either in regard to comfort, taste or convenience, and is the best in the city, and probably in the State. It was built by days' work, in the most thorough manner, and without regard to cost, constituting in every department all that ingenuity could invent, or means provide, to make it a desirable, first-class home. The sale will be positive, and terms liberal. The house will be open for examination on Monday and Friday afternoons, and at other times if desired, until the day of sale. The entire furniture in the house will be set up immediately after, due notice of which will be given. Apply or address ROBERT BUELL, No. 132 State-st., Hartford, Conn.

COTTAGE TO RENT AT CHESTNUT Grove, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing, containing eleven rooms, and well suited for a winter residence. Possession immediate and rent very low until 1st of May. Also, from May next, the large dwelling, containing fifty rooms, kept as a private boarding-house by Mr. Christ. The whole of this property, consisting of 8 acres, with both houses, admirably adapted to literary, charitable, or any public institution, will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms, or exchanged for city property. Apply to BROMLEY & BOVEE, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., A spacious dwelling-house, having 16 rooms, with extension in the rear, containing kitchen, wash-room and two bedrooms. The premises embrace more than an acre of ground, are very pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of railroad station and on the stage-route, and contain a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to J. F. TRIPPE, Esq., No. 90 Warren-st.; J. S. KING, Esq., No. 58 Exchange-place, or S. C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

A COUNTRY SEAT WANTED, WORTH about $8,000, without incumbrance, for which will be given in exchange an elegant first-class house, centrally located in this City, worth $16,000, mortgaged for $8,000. Address, with full particulars, stating location and means of access, C. S. L., Box No. 3,476 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND FINE building sites, situated on the west side of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, for sale cheap, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, TWO MILES from Jersey City, a convenient house, stable and corner plot of 80x200 feet; finely situated on the main road, overlooking the City and Bay of New-York, &c. Abundance of shade, fruit trees, berries, &c. Price $7,000. Address E. S., Box No. 3,133 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, five minutes' walk from depot and landing, and one hour from New-York. Price, $5,000. A bargain.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTUral designs, new, original and complete, or made to order, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect and superintendent of over 3,000 fine buildings. Office No. 182 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIdence with out-buildings and some land in a healthy village not over two hours from the City, in exchange for choice farming lands in Illinois, only eighty miles from Chicago on a Railroad, and two miles from the county seat. Incumbered property not wanted. Principals only address with full particulars, BRONSON MURRAY, Fairfield, Conn.

WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS, BY 20TH OCT., A furnished house, of moderate size, between 14th and 35th sts., and between Madison and 6th avs. A house three rooms deep preferred. Must be in good order. Rent will be promptly paid. Good reference. Address F. H. C., care of Joy, Coe & Co., *Tribune* Buildings.

WANTED—A SMALL NEAT FURNISHED HOUSE in the vicinity of 14th-st., for four or six months, from 1st of November. A family going to Europe for the Winter could rely on having their house well taken care of by a responsible family. Address H. G., Box No. 190 Post-office.

THE MUCH-CELEBRATED AMERICAN VERD ANTIQUE MARBLE, superior to the Italian, can be furnished in styles and quantities to suit purchasers. Call and examine the specimens. Office of Union Quarrying and Mining Company, No. 8 Wall-st.
JAMES C. MAYER, Treasurer.
ISAAC C. MAYER, President.

FARMS.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, two farms situated in the County of Chesterfield, State of Virginia: one called the "Grassland," situated within one mile and overlooking the city of Petersburg, containing 255 acres, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of a large family; with well-constructed out-houses for the preservation of crops and sheltering stock, &c. This farm is beautifully situated, and in a high state of improvement; all having been recently limed and well set in clover. Whether as a pleasant residence or for agricultural or gardening purposes a more desirable farm is rarely afforded in eastern Virginia. The other farm, called the "Isle of Pines," is situated fifteen miles from the city of Petersburgh, containing 688 acres, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; much of this track is in virgin growth, and heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory, ash, &c. The farms are offered because other and pressing engagements forbid my attention to them; and will be sold on accommodating terms, both as to price and time. Address me, Winterpock Post-office, Chesterfield County, Va.
JAMES H. COX.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, New York, 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county-seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones—good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a summer residence or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY.—Well improved, unincumbered, eight miles from Washington, D. C. Price, one $20,000, and one $25,000; about 200 acres in each. For further particulars, apply to GEO. GROVE, 21st-st., Gowanus, South Brooklyn.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE FARMS, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, &c., No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, finely situated; map, view, &c., at the office of MILLER & McEVILY, No. 28 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. **61** Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from **9** to **3** and **6** to **9**. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. **436** Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. **459** Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from **8** A. M. to **9** P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequalled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at **647** Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from **9** A. M. to **6** P. M.; Thursdays till **9** evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultations gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway; and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

PILES—PILES—PILES.—A ONE DOLLAR bottle will cure in every instance or the money will be returned. Call or addres No. 155 Greene-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.
PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, U. S. CADETS' COMMONS, WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the SUPPLY OF FRESH AND CORNED BEEF, FRESH LAMB OR MUTTON AND VEAL, for the Cadets' Commons at this post, for one year from the first November next, will be received at my office until the tenth (10) of October.
THE FRESH BEEF to be of the first quality, (or what is known as three months stall-fed,) and delivered at the mess buildings, in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed five days in the week.
THE CORNED BEEF to be of the same quality, properly cured, and delivered at the same place, and in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed two days in the week.
THE FRESH AND CORNED BEEF to be furnished in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (neck and hanks to be excluded,) and cut into suitable pieces for roasting, baking and boiling.
THE LAMB, MUTTON OR VEAL to be of good and wholesome quality, at the same place, at such times and in such quantities as directed, as an occasional substitute for fresh Beef.
The use of a slaughter-house and yard, and ice-house, will be furnished the contractor, and an open market for the sale of all kinds of fresh meats to the residents of the post.
Each bid will state the number of cents and mills per pound for each kind of meat to be furnished, and the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the fulfillment of the contract, and to be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for the supply of Fresh and Corned Beef."
J. BRATT, Purveyor, C. C.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1859.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for furnishing and delivering free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn,
1,000 Barrels of Beef,
1,000 Barrels of Pork,
within five days after the date of notification of the acceptance of bid. The beef must be from well-fattened cattle; the pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must be entirely new, and must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings, and each barrel to be hooped with four iron hoops.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.
The beef and pork must conform to the usual inspection of the Navy-Yard.
Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or at this office.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 20TH INST., A PROMISsory note, drawn by J. Lobeck (for $347, due Feb. 1, 1860, and payable to the order of Julian Allen, No. 130 Water-st. Said note is unindorsed and not negotiable, and the finder will confer a favor by returning it to the dépôt of JULIAN ALLEN'S Granulated Smoking Tobacco, No. 130 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSELL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 19, 1859.

EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY, } Commissioners.
D. N. CARRINGTON,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.

N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD Co. of 1859,
No. 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 20th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, in exchange for coupons from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, are ready for delivery on application to JOHN FERGUSON, Trustee, No. 35 Pine-st., up stairs.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—HOLDERS OF the past due Bonds of the City of Milwaukee are requested to call at our office, arrangements having been made by said city to take up her past due bonds and coupons.

WORTH & BELL, No. 52 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE NEW RED ASH colliery, situate in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, within 2½ miles of the Borough of Pottsville, with a most favorable lease of 15 years, together with all the improvements, consisting of slope, engine, breaker engine, breaker, &c. The slope has just been finished, and the work all completed for the commencement of the business of mining coal. The vein of coal is 12 feet thick, with favorable pitch for cheap mining. For information, apply at No. 430 Walnut-st., first floor, Philadelphia.

WANTED—TO SELL A HALF INTEREST IN A new business, worth $100,000 per year, patented, monopolized and introduced already. Cash required, $12,000. Principals only dealt with. Address S. W. SEWARD, Box No. 135 *Times* Office, accompanied by real name, stating where and when to be seen.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—ON reasonable terms, comprising steam engine and boiler, hand presses, cylinder press, types, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, engaged in a wholesale manufacturing business in this City, and needing more capital, wishes a partner, special or active, who can invest $10,000. Address MANUFACTURER, *Tribune* Office.

SHIP'S STORES.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE oldest-established stands in South-st., if applied for immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. M. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE KINDLING WOOD YARD foot of East 23d-st., old House of Refuge grounds. Apply on the premises to C. COLLINS.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent, on and after this date. J. M. WEEKS, who will continue the business, is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1859.

JOHN W. FLINN,
JOSEPH M. WEEKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ROE & JENNINGS, grocers, corner 83d-st. and 8th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1859.

S. J. ROE,
S. JENNINGS.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BUFFALO ROBES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Beekman-st.,
Will sell,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859,
At 11 o'clock,
At No. 53 Exchange-place,
25,000 BUFFALO ROBES,
By order of
Messrs. RAMSEY, CROOKS, SON & CO.

N. B.—These goods are the BLACKFEET and UPPER MISSOURI ROBES, and they are the LARGEST and DARKEST that come to this market.

The skins will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale. Terms liberal.

EVERY ROBE IS OF THIS YEAR'S COLLECTION, AND FRESH.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF 72 VALUABLE LOTS on 3d and 4th avs., 97th and 98th sts., Yorkville. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

On 3d-av., 8 lots, W. S., between 97th and 98th sts.
On 4th-av., 8 lots, E. S., between 97th and 98th sts.
On 97th-st., 28 lots, N. S., between 3d and 4th avs.
On 98th-st., 28 lots, S. S., between 3d and 4th avs.

The above comprise a portion of the well-known property occupied for many years by Mr. S. M. LEVENGSTON as a nursery and garden; ON THE PREMISES ARE SEVERAL BUILDINGS, which will be sold with the lots on which they respectively stand. The whole will be sold in lots, with liberal privileges. The TITLE IS INDISPUTABLE, printed abstracts of which will be furnished to purchasers. The 3d-av. cars pass the property every few minutes. It is believed that the above COMPRISE ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE BLOCKS now to be subdivided above 42d-st. One-half can remain. Maps, &c., No. 7 Pine-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY THOUSAND dollars worth of magnificent household furniture at Public Auction, on THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the elegant four-story residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Drawing Rooms—Rosewood suites covered in brocade, 7-octave piano-forte, paintings, statuary, vases, carpets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, bookcase, tables, etageres, engravings, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattress, feather bed, blankets, sofas, chairs, rockers. Dining Room—Extension dining-table, China and glass ware, silver-plated castor, spoons, cake-basket, and ivory-handle table cutlery, &c. Also a desirable assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth; marble-top centre tables, oil-paintings, by E. C. Coates, in rich gilt frames; brocatel and lace window curtains, mahogany têtes-à-têtes, sofas, chairs, extension dining tables, sideboards, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair-mattresses, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, the entire genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, together with rich velvet, three-ply and other carpets, beds, bedding, table and bed linen, silver, glass and China ware suitable to the wants of families furnishing.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 86 Clark, near Henry-st., Brooklyn, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany and iron bedsteads, three feather beds, mahogany office desk, sofa, rocker, chairs, tables, lounges, crockery, stoves, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned have, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, (title 1, chapter 4, part 2,) and the acts of the Legislature of said State amendatory thereof, formed a limited partnership to be conducted under the name or firm of ARCHER & BROTHER. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is dealing in groceries in the City of New-York; and that CHARLES S. ARCHER, who resides in Jersey City, State of New-Jersey, and WASHINGTON ARCHER, who resides in the City of New-York, are the general partners, and FRANK S. ALLEN, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner therein, and that the amount of capital which said FRANK S. ALLEN, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock thereof, is sixty-five hundred dollars, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 17th day of August, 1859, and is to terminate on the 17th day of August, 1861.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1859.

CHARLES S. ARCHER,
WASHINGTON ARCHER,
FRANK S. ALLEN.

Witnessed by CHAS. B. HART.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PLACE OF TRIAL.—THE PARK BANK, Plaintiffs, against EDGAR D. STURTEVANT and ABEL S. STURTEVANT, Defendants—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Aug. 24, 1859.

TOWNSEND & VAN NESS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

au26-law6wF*

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER HAMILTON against SAMUEL G. CUTTS, and Ellen, his wife, and Thomas Haigh. Summons.—For relief. To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 20, 1859.

JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's Office, on the 20th day of August, 1859.

JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s23-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

ap1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlip, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.

my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

s9-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS OF EMANUEL DELMAR, Esq., London, late deceased, will please communicate immediately with JACOB DELMAR, Esq., Executor, No. 9 Bedford-st, Portland-Place, London.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CARD.—MR. FRANZ SCHLOTTER BEGS TO INform his patrons and the public that he will return in the steamer *Fulton*, sailing on the 20th of September for Havre. Letters and communications will be received at C. BREUSING'S music-store, 701 Broadway.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

AT A MEETING CONVENED BY THE passengers on board the *Mount Vernon*, Sept. 19, 1859, Mr. L. Brown having been called to the Chair, and Mr. N. Deetjen appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We are under special obligations to the captain, officers and crew during the entire passage from Alexandria to New-York, and especially during the storm and detention on the shoal in the Potomac, we beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, first, That our thanks be tendered to the captain for his untiring endeavors to render our passage as pleasant and expeditious as the opposing circumstances would admit.

Resolved, second, That we find Capt. Smith one of the most agreeable and efficient men, whose constant endeavors are to felicitate the pleasure of his passengers.

Resolved, third, That we take pleasure in assuring the public that they will find the steamer *Mount Vernon* an exceedingly pleasant, commodious and well-officered ship.

Resolved, fourth, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Capt. Smith, and also that they be published in the daily papers of New-York City.

LEWIS BROWM, Chairman.
N. DEETJEN, Secretary.

The Rev. N. S. Greenaway, H. O. Martin, Dr. C. E. R. King, W. W. Woodruff, H. E. Olley, W. Lawler, Mrs. Lavinia H. Carver, Miss Stella King.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 8:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:45 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
We'day.Sept. 7,	11	A. M.	Wed'ay.Sept. 7,	3	P. M.
Thurs...Sept. 8,	12	M.	Th'day..Sept. 8,	4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 9,	12:30	P. M.	Friday..Sept. 9,	4:30	P. M.
Saturd..Sept. 10,	1:30	P. M.	Sat'day.Sept. 10,	5	P. M.
Sunday.Sept. 11,	7	A. M.	Sunday.Sept. 11,	3	P. M.
Mond'y.Sept. 12,	7:30	A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 12,	2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 13,	3:30	P. M.
We'day.Sept. 14,	8	A. M.	Wed'ay.Sept. 14,	3:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 15,	8	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 15,	4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 16,	9	A. M.	Friday..Sept. 16,	4:30	P. M.
Sat'day.Sept. 17,	10:30	A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 19,	7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	9	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 20,	1	P. M.
Wed'ay.Sept. 21,	10:30	A. M.	Wed'ay.Sept. 21,	2:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 22,	11	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 22,	3	P. M.
Friday.Sept. 23,	12	M.	Friday..Sept. 23,	4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24,	3	P. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 26,	7	P. M.
Tues'y..Sept. 27,	8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 27,	2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy.Sept. 28,	8:30	A. M.	Wed'ay..Sept. 28,	3:30	P. M.
Th'day.Sept. 29,	8:30	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 29,	4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—FOR BRIDGEPORT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, Sept. 26, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M.; returning will leave Bridgeport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the trains.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3¾ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

SPORTING.

THE GRAND CRICKET MATCH

Between eleven selected players of All England and twenty-two of the United States, will take place on the St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859, and following days.

Subscription and match tickets may be purchased of the Committee, or at any of the principal Hotels and at the western entrance to the ground, where single day tickets can be obtained only, and all are sold with the understanding that the buyer is subject to the rules and regulations which will be printed and posted conspicuously on the ground.

As no tickets will be sold at the eastern entrance, near the Yacht Club House, persons provided with tickets are advised to enter that way. Ample police force will be provided to keep order.

Subscription tickets, admitting bearer and ladies for the match, for whom special accommodation will be provided $5 00
Match tickets, admitting one person to the ground. 1 00
Single day admission tickets to the ground........ 50

COMMITTEE.

J. C. Wells, 128 Broadway,	J. T. Walker, 32 Broad-st.,
A. H. Gibbs, 1 William-st.,	C. Vinten, 100 Nassau-st.,
E. Lamontague, 1 Wm.-st.,	H. J. Ford, 40 Beaver-st.,
H. Sharp, 216 6th-av.,	R. Waller, 53 Cedar-st.,
R. Bage, 34 Wall-st.,	B. B. Tilt, 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THE REGATTA to have taken place yesterday was postponed to THIS (Friday) MORNING. The steamer *Satellite*, for the members of the Club, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M. precisely.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and pailasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$130
Second Cabin Passage.................. 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..................$116
Second Cabin Passage.................. 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage.........$15 | Deck Passage.........$6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26 00	To Augusta, Ga.......	$20 00
To New-Orleans.....	39 75	To Atlanta, Ga.......	23 00
To Mobile, Ala.......	35 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla........	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. And the JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations. $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship *Africa*, which leaves Liverpool Oct. 1 (about Oct. 14.)

Passage Money to Nassau..................$45
Passage Money to Havana.................. 60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.... 15

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Sept. 30. Fare on either ship, $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on the 12th October. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The undersigned begs to inform passengers going to California and New-Orleans, that the business will be continued from the old office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

The steamships NORTHERN LIGHT, NORTH STAR, &c., will leave the Pier foot of Warren-st. on the 5th and 20th of each month as usual.

M. O. ROBERTS.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W

BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.

For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of

IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS.
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 56 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL-rods, received from Norway. For sale by

C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE—AUCTION.—Seventh auction sale of unreclaimed property, at 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, Sept. 29, in the drill-room over Centre Market: Overcoats, frock-coats, vests, pants, cloaks, silk and de laine dresses and dress patterns; sugar, coffee, cotton, lead, ropes, unmade coats, sole-leather and other trunks, valises, &c.

C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

A. H. STOUTENBURGH, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE PRESENT SEASON, in consequence of the departure of the company for Boston.

This morning commences the sale of seats for THIS EVENING'S TRAVIATA.

The sale of tickets for the Matinée Festival of Saturday commences this morning at all the twenty ticket offices.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8. Doors open at 7¼.

Only night of Verdi's
TRAVIATA.
MADAME CORTESI,

In her great rôle of...........................VIOLETTA
Signor BRIGNOLI..................as...............ALFRED
Signor AMODIO.....................as..............GERMONT
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

The sale of seats for TRAVIATA commences this morning.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Last GRAND GALA MATINEE of the present season.
MADAME GASSIER AND CORTESI.

and all the Artists of the Company will appear WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

GRAND COMBINED ENTERTAINMENTS.
SIGNOR GASSIER,

having arrived in the *Persia*, will make his first appearance this season at the Matinée.

The performance will consist of

AN ENTIRE OPERA,
THREE ACTS AND SELECTIONS FROM THREE DIFFERENT OPERAS,
AND A
CONCERT.

First appearance at the Academy of Music of the wonderful young pianist,

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

The following artists will appear:

MADAME GASSIER, MADAME CORTESI,
MADAME STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR STEFANI,
SIGNOR GASSIER, SIGNOR AMODIO,
SIGNOR JUNCA.

The entertainments will consist of the entire opera in three acts of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

Which will be given without abridgement by

MADAME GASSIER,
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. GASSIER.

The magnificent fourth act of

IL TROVATORE,
Including the Miserere, by
MME. CORTESI, MME. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. STEFANI, Sig. AMODIO.

The principal gems from the first act of

THE BARBER SEVILLA
By Mme. GASSIER and Sig. GASSIER,
Including the Una voce poco fa. Largo al factotum.
The celebrated Spanish duett.

Rosina...Mme. GASSIER
Figaro...Sig. GASSIER

The celebrated duet from the second act of

I PURITANI.

Ricardo...Sig. AMODIO
Georgio...Sig. JUNCA

In the course of the Matinée the celebrated pianist

ARTHUR NAPOLEON
will play

1.—Fantasia, Lucrezia Borgia.........................Thalberg
2.—Fantasia Zingara................................Arthur Napoleon

Conductor and Musical Director.....MAX MARETZEK

The general arrangements under the direct superintendence of.......................................B. ULLMAN

NOTICE.—All arrangements will be made on the most magnificent scale, the directors being determined to make this Matinée the greatest ever given in this City. Although the multiplicity of entertainments will impart to the Matinée the character of

A GRAND FESTIVAL,
THERE WILL BE NO INCREASE IN THE PRICE,
notwithstanding the great extra expense.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Doors open at 12. Commence at 1.

No reserved seats.

The whole of the Academy of Music will be thrown open to the public, who have the privilege of occupying any seat they choose.

With a view to facilitate the sale of tickets,

TWENTY TICKET OFFICES

have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:

The box office at the Academy of Music.
The down town ticket office at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

MUSIC STORES.

Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis, Nunns & Clark.

HOTELS.

The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, the Lafarge House, the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, and the

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
BROOKLYN.

Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.

Tickets will likewise be for sale at the

ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY,
for which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
will be opened.

The doors will be opened at 12 o'clock. The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The Entre Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY of next week,

THE TWO FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON,

previous to the departure of the artists for Boston.

RECAPITULATION OF PERFORMANCES.
THIS EVENING—MADAME CORTESI....TRAVIATA.
SATURDAY—THE GRAND GALA MATINEE FESTIVAL.

On a scale of grandeur never before witnessed in this country. MONDAY AND TUESDAY, CLOSE OF THE SEASON, when the artists, including the entire chorus and orchestra, will leave for Boston.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, MR. WALLACK.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7¾.

NOTICE.

In answer to the many inquiries at the Box office for the revival of the

OLD COMEDIES,

which can now again be given with the unapproachable cast

PECULIAR TO THIS THEATRE,

it is respectfully intimated that the success of the new comedy will, for the present, postpone their production for some nights.

Due notice will be given of their representation.

Triumphant success of the new comedy.

THIS EVENING, AND
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

A new, original comedy by JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., in 5 acts, called THE RULING PASSION.

In which Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Dyott, Mr. Young, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Walcot, and Miss Julia Tree will appear.

The orchestra under the direction of

MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

To conclude with Morton's best farce, called

TICKLISH TIMES.

Mr. Sloan, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Moore, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Young, and Miss Henrarde in principal characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Upper boxes, 25 cents.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23, 1859.
SEVEN NIGHTS MORE ONLY
of the renowned
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS RAVEL.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
THE MAGIC PILLS.
BOTH THE BROTHERS IN THE PIECE.
MARIA HENNECART,
MISS FRANCIS,
MATHIEU, and the ballet company,
IN LA SYLPHIDE.
FRANCOIS RAVEL,
In his great comic character
JOBARD, IN
THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
SATURDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS FRANCIS,
the talented and beautiful
YOUNG AMERICAN DANSEUSE.
Next week, last week of the Ravels.
MAZULM.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1859,
The performances will commence with the Drama of
THE BOY MARTYRS OF NEW-YORK.

Walter Mason....................................Mr. J. E. Nagle
Hugh Sessford..................................Mr. J. G. Hanley
Jessie Hudson...................................Mrs. J. E. Nagle
Edith Sessford..................................Miss N. Farley

After which, the comic Pantomime of

THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

Clown...Mr. G. L. Fox
Columbine...Miss Minnie Jackson

Concluding with the first act of

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Robert Macaire.................................Mr. J. E. Nagle

NOW OPEN,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10TH-ST.
THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PICTURES,
including specimens by Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Couture, Ed. Frere, Muller, Lambinet, Ward, Wallis, Hook, Frost, Linnell, Millais, &c., &c.
(Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M.)
Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 15 cents.
ROBERT CROFTS, Manager.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
GREAT EASTERN.
Exponent of
WESTERN FUN.
SAM COWELL,
With his drawing-room Soirees. His motto is
"HUMOR,
guided by
DELICACY."

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway.
SELECT AND VARIED
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
TUESDAY, Sept. 27,
AT A GRAND CONCERT.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.
Many new paintings have been added to this Gallery, which contains the most beautiful pieces of modern art.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., oppposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock, P. M.

CARL HUBNER'S
EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.
This beautiful picture is now on free exhibition.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK OF THE ARAB GIANT! Nearly 7½ feet high—21 years old, and weighing 417 pounds! FRIDAY—AFTERNOON at 3, THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO; after which, THE ROSE OF SHARON. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Celeste's celebrated drama of THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER; or, SATAN IN PARIS, with all the original music; after which, MR. AND MRS. WHITE. The gnarled Trunk of that ancient tree from the Mount of Olives; the family of Anacondas; the Happy Family, &c., to be seen without additional charge. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents; Parquet Seats, 13 cents extra.

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE BROOKlyn Horticultural Society will take place at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 4 P. M., continuing on 22d and 23d. A band of music each evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages, usual full size of Music, weekly, for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT,
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALOON,
THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE
WORLD AND STAGE.
THE
NEW COMEDY TRIUMPHANT,
As nightly represented
by the
FINEST COMPANY
of
COMEDIANS
that has
EVER BEEN COLLECTED
in
THIS THEATRE,
which has always stood
PRE-EMINENT
for its
BEAUTIFUL ACTING.
THE
NEW COMEDY
of
WORLD AND STAGE,
more
PROVOCATIVE OF FUN,
hearty
LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE
than even our
FAMOUS AMERICAN COUSIN.
A
GENUINE COMEDY,
and a
BEAUTIFUL STORY,
replete with
FUN! FUN! FUN!
and calling forth
SMILES AND TEARS.
It holds
THE AUDIENCE SPELL BOUND.
ACT FIRST.
THE PARK AT WESTLAND MANOR.
ACT SECOND.
THE HOME OF THE ACTRESS.
ACT THIRD.
THE HOTEL AT PAU, IN THE PYRENEES.
THE
HON. HENRY MALPAS
AND
HIS DOUBLE.
THE DISMISSAL BY THE
ACTRESS,
OF THE
PERAMBULATING BUDGET OF SONGS,
WHO
GOES FROM THY GAZE LIKE A BEAUTIFUL, ETC.
SEE
THAT ELOPEMENT,
THE MOST
DELICIOUS SCANDAL OF THE DAY.
OH!
WHAT WOULD DEAR DR. TIGHT SAY?
REMEMBER
OLD PROPRIETY
AND HER
WONDERFUL BANDBOX.
ACTUALLY
MORE FUN CROWDED
INTO
TWO AND A HALF HOURS
OF
RATIONAL AMUSEMENT
THAN
PEOPLE CAN LAUGH AT
IN
DOUBLE THE TIME.
YEAS, YEAS, YEAS.
THE BEST COMEDY OF THE DAY,
AS UNIVERSALLY
acknowledged by the only true criterion
THE PUBLIC.
A FIRST CLASS ACTOR
IN EVERY PART.
The new comedy,
THE WORLD AND STAGE.
The new comedy,
THE WORLD AND STAGE.
The new comedy,
THE WORLD AND STAGE.

Will be presented this evening with a full cast, embracing the names of New York's acknowledged favorites.

Fanny Kelly (a celebrated actress)....Miss Laura Keene
Lady Castlecrag (her sister)..................Ada Clifton
Miss Lipglue.......................................Mary Wells
Hetty Stubbs.......................................Marion McCarthy
(with the beautiful song, "Cherry Ripe.")
Lady Fanny Gabble..............................Mrs. Mark Smith
Hon. Mrs. Cruickshanks.......................Miss Deland
Trimmer...Miss Florence Bell
Hon. Harry Malpas...............................Mr. Geo. Jordan
Sir Norman Castlecrag.........................Mr. J. G. Burnett
Leonard Ashton....................................Mr. H. F. Daly
Buzzard..Mr. F. A. Vincent
Daniel Dewlap.....................................Mr. W. H. Stephens
Colonel Gabble....................................Mr. J. A. Smith
Sir Dazzey Browser..............................Mr. C. Peters
Morceau..Mr. C. Wheatleigh

NO OTHER PIECE WILL BE PERFORMED.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS
Dedicated to the culture of
COMEDY, MUSIC, BALLET,
BY
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

This establishment, newly constructed and designed from plans and designs furnished by Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,

IS NOW OPEN.

The doors will be opened at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

The entertainments will commence at 8 with a new domestic drama in a fairy frame called

DOT,

representing Charles Dickens' beautiful story,

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

The characters will be sustained by the following artists:

John Peerybingle..................................Mr. Harry Pearson
Dot, (his wife)......................................Miss Agnes Robertson
In which character she will sing the ballad "Auld Robin Gray."
Tilly Slowboy... { A charity girl who takes care of the baby, } ...Mrs. Wood
In which character she will sing "My first love was a butcher boy."
Caleb Plummer..........(a toy-maker)....Mr. J. Jefferson
Bertha.........(his blind daughter)....Miss Sara Stevens
Edward Plummer..........(his son)...Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mrs. Fielding { reduced in circumstances in consequence of a crisis in the indigo trade. } Mrs. Blake
May Fielding.(Edward's sweetheart).Mrs. J. H. Allen
Tackleton..... { a toy-merchant, master to Caleb. } Mr. T. B. Johnston

Characters in the Fairy Prologue:

Fairies of the old school, much reduced in circumstances, proud of their family, but not above complaint:

Oberon..Miss Secor
Titania..Miss Fielding
Puck..Miss Gimber
Ariel..Miss Clinton

"Latter day" Fairies, strong, hard-working and useful little things, not at all proud:

Home..Miss Barnett
Kettle..Miss Shew
Cradle...Miss Denham
The Cricket..Miss Burke

The drop curtain, representing Aristophanes reading one of his comedies, near the city, at sunset, has been designed and painted by Mr. RUSSELL SMITH.

ACT I. The first scene, a wood near Dot's Cottage, has been painted by Mr. HAYES (late of the Boston Theatre) The second scene, the interior of Dot's Cottage, by Mr. HAWTHORNE.

ACT II. First scene, a Village, by Mr. HAYES. Second scene, Caleb's Cottage and Tackleton's House, by Mr. HAYES.

ACT III. Dot's Cottage.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette............................50 cents
Family Circle..25 cents
Orchestra Stalls...One Dollar
Private Boxes..Seven Dollars.

Box Office is open at 8 A. M., and seats may be secured and tickets purchased until 7 P. M.

When the theatre is full notice will be placed at the entry. No seats will be allowed to occupy the alley ways and passages, such a practice being deemed inconsistent with the comfort and satisfaction of the audience.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

N. B.—In consequence of the length of the Drama there will be no other performance.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, PALACE GARDEN.—NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—In consequence of inclement weather the opening of the Fair at Palace Garden is postponed until TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 10 o'clock A. M. Articles will be received for competition until SATURDAY EVENING, the 24th inst. By order of the Managers,

DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Secretary.

WAUGH'S ITALIA—REPRESENTING SCENES in Northern, Central and Southern Italy, is at HOPE CHAPEL, EVERY EVENING, at 8; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE EXHIBITION of horticultural, floricultural and agricultural products, at Hamilton Park, will continue until Saturday evening next.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 254 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use. Also six second-hand tables for sale and two to let, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR,

For saving fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.

CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Regatta Yesterday.—The stormy weather proviso included in the announcement of the Fall Regatta appears to have been wisely inserted,—the heavy northeast gale and accompanying rain-storm, yesterday, rendering it inexpedient to attempt the race. The fog, however, was the main objection, and but for that, notwithstanding the heavy blow, the sail would have come off according to programme. About twenty members of the Club embarked from Pier No. 4, North River, shortly after 10 o'clock A. M. on board of the steamer *Satellite*, and proceeded down the Bay. All the yachts which had been entered, excepting the *Zinga* and *Alpha*, prompt to the appointment, got under weigh from their anchorage at Hoboken, and proceeded to the rendezvous at Owl's Head, most of them carrying only a single reefed mainsail and jib. The *Favorita* and *Mallory* proceeded under close-reefed mainsail and jib. The *Gipsey* and *Zinga* were booked for an outside bet. The *Rebecca* and *Restless* having no competitors in their respective class, were to sail against each other for the two cups—the prizes for the first-class sloops and second-class schooners. Upon the arrival of the *Satellite* at Owl's Head, a consultation was held, when it was decided, in view of the thick weather, which interfered with the advantageous sailing of the yachts, that the race should be postponed until to-day, when it should take place, and no postponement on account of the weather. This decision was somewhat influenced, it is said, by the fact that after getting under weigh, it was found that there were no "crackers and cheese" on board the steamboat, the purveyor, Mr. Downing, not having made any provision for the occasion. The yachts then made sail, and returned to their anchorage at Hoboken. The prompt assembling of the fleet, under such circumstances, was remarked as sufficient proof that the members of the Club are something more than fair-weather sailors.

A New Version of the "Comedy of Errors."—Among the Hymeneal advertisements of Wednesday last, was the announcement, to all whom it might concern, that John Cochrane had taken unto himself a wife, to wit, a lady named Sarah M. Tompkins, youngest daughter of the late Noah B. Tompkins, of Greenburgh, Westchester County. Whereupon the numerous friends of Congressman-from-the-Sixth-District John Cochrane set afloat the report that the Sixth District had no longer a bachelor, but a Benedick, to represent it in Congress. Not indignantly, but pleasantly, contradicting the rumor, Congressman Cochrane addresses an evening paper as follows:

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.

"*To the Editors of the Evening Post*:

My Dear Sir: Your last evening's paper, when publishing the nuptials of a doubtless happy pair, of my patronymic, thus commented:

'John Cochrane, the bachelor Congressman, has at last surrendered.'

Permit me to transmit a later bulletin from the seat of war. Though in a state of close siege, I have reason to think the fortress impregnable. Yet a failure of supplies might compel its surrender at discretion.

Yours, in verity,
JOHN COCHRANE."

As there were two Dromios, so there were two John Cochranes; but unlike the Syracusian and Ephesian doubles, they will never henceforth be mistaken for each other. One is a Congressman, and a bachelor; the other is a married man, and not a Congressman.

Suicide of a German in the East River.—Yesterday evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, a man, aged about 45 years, who had taken passage on board the ferry-boat *Commodore Perry*, from Williamsburgh to Peck-slip, walked to the forward end, stripped off his coat, and jumped into the river. The pilot, Mr. Babington, and a deck-hand, named McMullan, instantly set to work to rescue him. The boat was stopped, and in less than five minutes he was recovered in an insensible condition. On reaching Peck-slip, Officer Gaillard, of the Fourth Precinct, was dispatched for Dr. Johnston of Dover-street, who brought with him a stomach-pump and galvanic battery, but their application was unavailing—the man died shortly after the Doctor's arrival. From the contents of a book found upon his person, he appears to have been a German peddler of gums and syrups for sweetening liquor. No money or article of the least value was found in his possession. His body lies at the Peck-slip Ferry-house for identification.

Descents by the Police.—Virtue in our Police force is not chronic, but eruptive. It does not attack vice systematically, but at impulsive intervals. Last night, for instance, it made a descent in the shape of a company from the Fifth Precinct, armed with a warrant issued by Alderman Brady, on the premises No. 136 Church-street, where it secured Eliza French, the frail landlady, and eight of her frail boarders. They will be treated to their deserts by the Alderman, to-day. Also, last night, supported by a similar warrant, the police "descended" on a grocery-store, No. 42 Leonard-street, where they arrested the proprietor, John Fincklen, four ladies and two men. Mr. Fincklen objected to the arrest, as did also the other parties. The police assert that they are all notorious characters. They will be afforded an opportunity of setting themselves right with the community to-day, if they can do so.

Violent Deaths.—Hugh Carroll, 38 years of age, was driving a wagon across the track of the New-Haven Railroad, near Seventy-eighth-street, about dark, on the 16th inst. He did not observe an approaching train, which struck the wagon, smashing it, and seriously injuring Carroll. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, soon after the accident, and died there yesterday....Mary Mitchell died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from the effect of injuries received on the 15th inst., by falling from the roof of a house on the corner of Catharine and Water streets, while she was engaged in hanging out clothes. Deceased was 22 years of age....A child, 3½ years of age, named Emma Langan, was burned, yesterday afternoon, at No. 129 Canal-street, while playing with fire, during a brief absence of her mother from the room. The sufferer was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died shortly after her admission.

Counterfeit Money.—Intelligence was last evening received at the Police Head-quarters, from the Twenty-first Precinct Police station, that several counterfeit bills of the denomination of $5, on the State Bank of Troy, N. Y., had been passed in that locality. Mr. Polhamus, the telegraph operator at the Central Office, endeavored to communicate the fact to the different Station-houses, but owing to the severe storm it was found that the wires leading to nearly two-thirds of the Station-houses were out of order. It is supposed by the Police that some shrewd passers of counterfeit money were aware of this fact, and took advantage of the circumstance to operate in the upper portion of the City.

Fire in Chatham-street.—Yesterday morning, the sleepers in the vicinity of the cigar-store No. 148 Chatham-street, were aroused by the alarm of fire. Smoke was seen issuing from the store in large volumes, and it was a natural conclusion that the cigars were improperly ignited. The Police of the Sixth District broke open the doors and extinguished the fire. The proprietor was arrested on suspicion of burning his tobacco in an illegal manner. He was committed to the Tombs on a charge of arson.

The Assault upon the Editor of the Daily News.—Francis McCabe, who committed an assault on Mr. George F. Thomson, Editor of the *Daily News*, on Tuesday last, was present in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday morning, ready for trial. Ex-Judge Whiting, who represented the prosecution, moved a postponement on the ground that the complainant's injuries were too severe to admit of his appearance in Court for the present. Under these circumstances the motion was granted. The case will be taken to the General Sessions for trial.

Changes among the Police Inspectors.—General-Superintendent Pillsbury has recently made the following assignments and transfers of Police Captains:—Jewett (who was appointed Inspector at the last meeting of the Commissioners) has been placed in command of the Third Precinct, *vice* Hopkins, transferred to the Sixteenth Precinct, whence Squires, who has been in command there since Carpenter's resignation, has been sent back to his old position in the Eleventh Precinct.

The Air-Ship.—The Common Council last evening granted to Mr. Lowe, the aeronaut, the use of Reservoir-square (lately occupied by the Crystal Palace) for the exhibition of the air-ship *City of New-York*. The process of inflation will occupy some days, during which time it is proposed to exhibit the machine for the gratification of the public. Mr. Lowe is making his preparations to start on his voyage about the middle of October.

Funeral of a Deaf Mute at Fort Washington.—A deaf and dumb boy, late an inmate of the Institution at Fort Washington, who was killed a few days since on the Hudson River Railroad, was buried on Saturday. The funeral services were performed in the Chapel of the Institution, wholly in the sign-language—Dr. Peet officiating.

A New Quarantine Commissioner.—Gov. Morgan has appointed Charles A. Peabody, of New-York, a Commissioner for the removal of Quarantine in place of Hon. Horatio Seymour, resigned.

Young Men's Christian Union.—This Association will hold its first meeting for the season, this evening. Mr. Warren, the President, will deliver an address.

Police Reports.

Charged with Receiving Stolen Goods.—Detectives Farley and Eustace arrested an old man named Solomon Sprince, yesterday, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Russell, on a charge of receiving about $5,000 worth of silks recently stolen from the store of Strauss & Co., No. 5 Avenue D. The store was entered by burglars about two weeks ago and property of the above-mentioned value was stolen. The goods were afterwards found at the house No. 113 Sullivan-street, as is alleged in the possession of the accused. Sprince was taken before the City Judge, who held him in $3,000 bail to answer the charge—Mr. Lichtenstein, ribbon merchant of Broadway, becoming his bondsman.

A Stabbing Affray Between Boys.—A youth, only ten years of age, named John Malone, was taken before Justice Brennan, on a charge of having stabbed another boy of about the same age, named Robert Finn, with whom he had been playing and quarreled. The wound was given with a pocket-knife, which was thrust with force into Finn's back, inflicting a dangerous injury. The young assailant was committed to await the result of his victim's injuries.

Discharged.—The young man named William J. Ree, who was arrested last week on a charge of stealing checks to the amount of $3,000 from Edwin R. Crouts, a provision dealer in Front-street, was honorably discharged yesterday at the City Hall Police Court by Alderman Brady.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD TO BE OFFERED FOR INCENDIARIES—OPENING OF BEEKMAN-STREET—PIGGERY AND OFFAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO BE LICENSED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY INSPECTOR.

A meeting of the Board was held last evening, Alderman Peck in the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Seagrist, and referred:

Whereas, Within the last few months, several fires have occurred in the upper portion of the City, evidently the work of evil-disposed persons; therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of any person setting fire to, or attempting to set fire to, any building in this City.

A communication was received from the Croton Department, transmitting the Comptroller's views (already published) on the proposed opening of Beekman-street through the Park. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The ordinance submitted by the City Inspector prohibiting piggery and offal establishments below Eighty-sixth-street, being the special order of the evening, was called up, and after a brief discussion adopted with amendments. The provisions of the ordinance were published in the Times of Tuesday last. The amendments authorize the Mayor and City Inspector to grant permits to keep hogs in any part of the City where they may deem it expedient, and make them responsible for the exercise of their discretion.

A resolution was adopted amending the ordinance dividing the City into election districts, making alterations in the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

With the transaction of some other routine business the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RESERVOIR-SQUARE GRANTED FOR THE AERIAL SHIP—A MARKET AT THE FOOT OF GANSEVOORT STREET—THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT RETURNED.

The Board met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President Cornell in the Chair.

Councilman Darrow presented a petition, numerously signed, for the location of a public market at foot of Gansevoort-street. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

A resolution, introduced by Councilman Van Tine, was adopted, requiring the Street Commissioner to report to the Board concerning the raising of the curb and gutter stones of Grand and Laurens streets, to the alleged injury of adjoining property owners.

They concurred with the Board of Aldermen as follows: Granting the temporary use of Reservoir-square to the projectors of the aerial balloon voyage across the Atlantic, on which to make a public exhibition, and to complete the necessary experiments; in the sale and distribution of Mr. Valentine's edition of the ordinances of the City; directing the Street Commissioner to conclude a contract for repairing the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, against the Mayor's objections, at an expense not exceeding $5,580, and in the passage of the ordinance prohibiting the keeping of swine, and the boiling of offal within the City limits.

The report of the Fire Commissioners upon the merits of the riot of July last, recommending the expulsion of several members of Hose Company No. 18 and Engine Company No. 20, and the disbanding of the latter company, was referred back to the Commissioners for further consideration. The Board adjourned to Monday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

A Pugnacious Councilman and his Friends Imprisoned.

Mr. Daniel O'Brien, who is employed in the Custom-house, and lives at No. 8 Caroline-street, came into the City Hall Police Court yesterday morning, with a countenance shockingly disfigured by cuts and bruises, to complain of Councilman Anthony J. McCarty, of the Third Ward, and a number of other persons whom the Councilman is pleased to number among his friends, for having assaulted him in the murderous manner which his appearance betokened. O'Brien told Alderman Brady that last Tuesday afternoon he and a man named Long, upon McCarty's invitation, accompanied the latter to his home, where they passed the hours in drinking and talking politics. The discussion grew warm, and McCarty having lost his temper, drew a pistol, with which he threatened to shoot his guests. Preferring not to die in that manner, they fled from the house. Wednesday afternoon, O'Brien was in James Murphy's porter house, No. 191 West-street, engaged in card-playing, when the Councilman came in, with a number of men in his train. Observing O'Brien, he commenced abusing him, following the words quickly by a blow, which felled his victim to the floor. The friends of McCarty are then alleged to have attacked the prostrate man, by kicking him in the face, pounding him on the body with chairs and clubs, and, by way of variety, smashing a decanter and bottle over his head. The noise occasioned by the brutality, brought Officer Rowland and another Fifth Ward Policeman to the place. They attempted to make arrests, but could not do so against such odds; on the contrary, they were badly beaten by the ruffians for their interference. After O'Brien had been battered into insensibility, his assailants left him, and he was taken to his house by the Police. He did not recover his consciousness until yesterday morning, when he immediately insisted, in spite of his disabled condition, on being brought to Court to make a complaint. Upon this statement Ald. Brady issued warrants of arrest for Councilman Anthony J. McCarty, Edward M. Haggerty, Andrew Purtell, Wm. Frazier, John Whitton and "Jig" Haley, whom the complainant swore, with about six others, whose names he did not know, participated in the assault. Officers Davidson, Wilson, Browser and Gerst, executed the warrants—finding the accused in West-street drinking saloons. No difficulty was experienced in bringing them to Court except in one instance. Davidson was bringing his prisoner, Frazier, up Fulton-street, when John Hurley, the Constable of the Third Ward, approached and told Frazier not to go with the officer, as the warrant was defective. Davidson told Hurley that unless he kept quiet, he should be made a prisoner also. The latter replied with oaths that no man could arrest him. Frazier taking Hurley's advice, positively refused to go with the officer, but another policeman coming up, he found resistance useless. Hurley subsequently came before Ald. Brady and surrendered himself. He was committed on a charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. The other prisoners, among whom was Councilman McCarty, were locked up in the Tombs to await examination on a charge of felonious assault.

City Politics.

MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee was held last evening in Mozart Hall, Broadway. Notwithstanding the rain storm, there was a pretty full attendance. Chas. A. May presided. Mr. Fernando Wood (after the usual preliminary proceedings) made a lengthy speech, concerning chiefly the doings of the late Democratic State Convention. He defended his course at Syracuse—was severe upon the "Cagger regency, the traitors and Tammany Hall bullies," and avowed his intention to proceed in the good work towards a glorious success. He was loudly cheered.

Arrangements for the holding of primary elections, on Tuesday next, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., for delegates to the nominating Conventions, were then made.

The Convention for the selection of Judicial candidates and Supervisors will meet at Mozart Hall on Monday evening, Oct. 3.

The Conventions for the selection of Senatorial nominees will meet (at places to be hereafter designated) on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4.

The Conventions for the selection of candidates for Assembly will meet (at places to be hereafter designated) on Wednesday, Oct. 5.

No other business of importance was transacted.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

At the last meeting of the Republican Central Committee, a resolution was adopted that the various Ward Associations should send to the Central organization their places of meeting, the number and names of the enrolled members, copies of their regulations, &c.; and that such request should be obligatory upon all the Associations when twelve of the whole number should signify a willingness to acquiesce in the arrangement. This arrangement has created dissatisfaction among a portion of the Republicans, who imagine they see in the movement a covert design to centralise the government of the party in the hands of a few politicians, who will use the power for their own aggrandizement. At a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Association held last evening the suggestion of the Central Committee was indignantly discarded. The other Associations will decide upon the matter during the coming week.

The Fulton Bank Defalcation.

The examination of William J. Lane, Jr., who is charged with appropriating over sixty thousand dollars of the funds of the Fulton Bank, did not take place yesterday. Counsel for the prosecution are engaged in drawing up the affidavits in the matter, which will probably be presented within a day or two. The officers of the Bank are carefully examining the books that the exact amount of the deficit may be made known. Lane is still confined in the Tombs. Meanwhile we have received the following communications from parties who feel themselves aggrieved by the published report of Lane's defalcations:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask that you will announce through your columns that I have taken legal measures that will convince the public of the falsity of the statements in yesterday's papers respecting my family.

M. A. MESEROLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday my name is made use of in relation to matters of Mr. Lane's. I beg that you will allow me to state in your columns that I never have represented to any person that I was the owner of any property of Mr. Lane's. Nor have I ever authorized him to use my name; and I defy any person to produce the least proof of any complicity of mine with him. In fact, I have been absent from the City the greater portion of the time for the last two years.

As to the so-stated seizure of a trunk—which had clothes in it, and which had been at my room nearly two years—I would state that Mr. Grant called on me and requested me to deliver it, which I did without any officer's presence or interference.

By inserting the above you will confer a great favor.

A. J. SPARKS.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

City Court.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 53—Miller *vs.* Parker and others; 54—McKenney and others *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 55—Edwards *vs.* Myers, Jr.; 56—Lynch and Wife *vs.* Flannery and Wife; 3—Searle *vs.* Toucey; 13—Wood *vs.* Robinson; 14—Pfirman. *et al. vs.* Kunze; 23—Bishop *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 42—Williams and Wife *vs.* Fitzpatrick; 1—Thompson *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 15—Coughty *vs.* Remsens Sheriff; 25—Chadbourne *vs.* Jack; 27—Hooton *vs.* Bartlett; 36—Brophy *vs.* Van Brunt; 40—Baker *vs.* Scharig; 57—Cain *vs.* Adellmann and others; 58—Cain *vs.* Same; 60—Pettigrew *vs.* Pollard and others; 61—Same *vs.* Moore, impleaded.

Rowdyism.—While two respectable citizens were passing along Atlantic, near Powers-street, Wednesday evening, they were attacked by two men, named Edward Tracy and Peter Farrell, and severely beaten, without any provocation whatever. Officer Faron, of the Third Precinct, was attracted to the spot by the noise, and succeeded in capturing both of the parties named. They were taken before Justice Cornwell yesterday morning, and no complainant appearing, the officer who made the arrest preferred a complaint for fighting in the public street, and they were sent to jail for ten days each. Tracy was, a few days ago, arrested for highway robbery, and committed in full for trial, but he managed to get bail just before the Democratic Primaries were held.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—Officer Hartshorn, of the First Precinct, last evening arrested two men on Henry-street, for passing counterfeit $5 bill, on the State Bank of Troy. The accused were committed for examination.

The Horticultural Exhibition.—There was a fair attendance of visitors at the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society yesterday afternoon and evening, notwithstanding the storm. The Exhibition will close this evening.

EFFECTS OF THE STORMS.

Loss of the Schooner Alhambra—Vessels Ashore—Damage by Freshets, &c.

The fishing-smack *Charles Johnson*, of Greenport, which arrived here last night, reports the loss of the schooner *Alhambra*, of Baltimore. She went ashore, during the thick weather of Wednesday night, in Vineyard Sound, on the shoal known as the Handkerchief, and was breaking to pieces at last accounts. She had no cargo. Nine persons were on board at the time of the disaster, but they all got off safely.

DISASTERS ON THE VIRGINIA COAST.

Norfolk, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

A large ship and two other vessels, names unknown, are reported ashore far south of Cape Henry. The French bark *Magnay* put in here to-day, leaking badly. She is from Havana, bound to Havre, and had touched on Florida Reefs.

DAMAGE BY FRESHETS—GREAT RISE IN THE OHIO.

Easton, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 22.

The freshet in the Lehigh River is subsiding. No damage has been done to our Canals, as far as ascertained up to this hour, but considerable injury has befallen the Railroads. Travel on the Lehigh Valley road is obstructed in consequence of several slides. The tressel work at Allentown is also injured so badly that trains cannot pass. The East Pennsylvania road is also considerably injured, and the embankment at Millerston washed away.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 22.

There are heavy freshets in the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Two men were drowned this morning by being washed over the dam at Fairmount. No serious damage has been done in this direction by the freshets, as far as has been ascertained.

Louisville, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The river has risen 10 feet at the foot of the falls within the last 24 hours. Navigation southward in the largest boats is fully resumed.

The Equinoxial Storm at the West.

DAMAGE TO RAILROADS—DISASTERS ON THE LAKES, ETC.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The violent storm and gale—the Equinoxial—spent its strength on Monday night, and rolled up such a sea from the northward as has not visited our lake for months past. By the force of the breakers a portion of the railroad pier and track along the lake shore, was carried away, detaining the Michigan Central Railroad night express, which ran down to the gap, and then brought its passengers, several hundred in number, back to the city. A temporary arrangement was made, whereby the Michigan Central trains passed out over the St. Charles Air Line to the Michigan Southern, thence on that line to the intersection and junction with their own track, several miles below the city. By this means the detained travelers were sent forward yesterday morning.

By the same gale on Monday night, in the setting back of the water at the head of the lake, considerable damage was done to the track of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and near Porter's a part of the embankment was so weakened that as the westward-bound express, due here at 11 P. M. on Monday night, was passing, one side of the track gave way, landing the locomotive and tender in the mud by the roadside, where it was nearly buried. Fortunately the train was going very slow, and only the baggage car followed the locomotive and tender. The engineer was somewhat bruised; no other person was injured. The Michigan Southern trains were leaving as usual last evening.

It was an ugly night for shipping exposed. Fortunately the number of vessels in the vicinity of this shore was not large, and all were able to stand off and ride out the gale in safety. The tug *McQueen*, in attempting to bring in the brig *Stannard*, at the height of the gale on Monday afternoon, while laboring in the heavy sea, was disabled by parting her piston rod, the recoil breaking her cylinder head.

There was no other accident near this port to deserve notice. From below, however, as we had feared, we hear of disasters. Three miles from Racine the schooner *Sirius* went ashore on Monday night, with a cargo of wheat, and the loss of one of her crew. She cleared hence for Buffalo, on Saturday, with a cargo as above, shipped by Messrs. Walker, Bronson & Co., Her wheat is insured in the Buffalo Mutual. The schooner is insured in the Northwestern.

The schooner *Resolute* is ashore at Milwaukee. She also cleared here for below on Saturday, with 16,200 bushels corn shipped by Messrs. A. E. Kent & Co. Policies in the Buffalo Mutual and Etna cover both vessel and cargo.

The schooner *St. Albans* has put into Milwaukee in a bad condition, having shifted her cargo and wet her wheat.

The brig *Mariner*, Capt. Hackett, was brought into port last evening. He reports a tremendous gale during Monday and Monday night. He saw schooner *Island Queen* badly on the rocks at Point Wabbleshanks, just above the Straits, and nearly submerged. The latter left this city last week for Buffalo, with a cargo of wheat, shipped by Henry Fish, Esq. The grain was insured in the Buffalo Mutual. The schooner is owned in Massachusetts, and it is not known if it is insured. This makes the third cargo of wheat, and fourth of grain shipped from this port, and lost in this gale.

Capt. Hackett also states that as he came up the Lake he saw vast quantities of lumber and wood, bark, &c., probably lost from the deck-loads of vessels opposed to the gale.

Yesterday at nightfall there were in the offing fifteen or twenty vessels, two of them with flags at half-mast. The schooner *Eli Bates* had lost her foreboom and boat.

A man who was arrested at Detroit a few days ago, disguised in female garments, proved to be a horse thief who broke jail at Whitby, Ontario County, about thirty miles east of Toronto, and assumed he disguise of a female the more readily to effect his escape.

[Advertisement.]
Beebe & Co., No. 156 Broadway,
Offer for sale, this day, the
FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

[Advertisement.]
3,000 CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.
At $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18, $20,
At Evans, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. Quirk Brothers, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, New-York City: "I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends in favor of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer."
Rev. J. F. Griswold, Washington, N. H.: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is really efficacious in restoring gray hair to its original color."
Rev. B. C. Smith, Prattsburgh, N. Y.: "I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon change, as black as when I was a yeung man, by Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer."
Rev. Jas. McFarlane, Esopus, N. Y.: "I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has produced all the effects promised in the circular, in restoring the color, &c., of the hair."
Rev. Geo. M. Spratt, Lewisburgh, Pa.: "We can and do cheerfully recommend Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer."
We might swell this list, but if the above fail to convince—try it!
Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba or Canada.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 355 Broome-street, N. Y.
Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Dépôt for circular, terms and information.

[Advertisement.]
ONWARD, STILL ONWARD.
Gayety's Medicated Paper for the cure and prevention of piles, still retains its enviable notoriety, and is daily becoming a necessity, as well as a luxury.
Call and examine it.
For sale by all druggists, and at the dépôts Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—The Chronic Disease, Gout, with its fearful pain, is removed in a short time after a few applications of the Ointment—bathing the part with warm water previous to using the onguent.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 22.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '67	108¾	10 Metropoli'n In. Co.	124
5,000 Cal. State 7s	83½	100 Erie Railroad	4⅛
4,000 Mo. State 6s..b60	84¾	100 Hudson Riv. R.b60	36
1,000 do	84¾	200 do.....s60	35½
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s.	93	100 do	35¾
5,000 E.R.2d m.bs.ext.	73	500 Harlem R. Pref'd..	36⅛
2,000 M.C.R. 8 ℘ ct.1st m.S.F.Conv't bs.	91	100 do.....b60	36½
		100 Harlem R.......b30	9⅜
2,000 Mich.So.2dM.Bs.	42½	500 Reading Railroad	44¾
10,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs..	89	100 do.....b15	45
2,000 Han.&St.Jo.R.B	67	100 do	45
15 American Ex. Bk..	101⅛	32 Mich. Central R.	46
26 Metropolitan Bank.	111	250 do	46⅛
5 St. Nicholas Bank.	95	100 do.....s30	46
8 Bank of Commerce.	99¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6
25 Pacific Mail S. Co..	80¼	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	23¾
109 do	80	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad..	67¾
50 do	79½	300 do.....s60	67
100 N. Y. Central R...	80½	120 Gal. & Chi. R.	74¾
460 do	80⅜	100 do.....b30	74¾
100 do.....s60	79¾	100 do.....b10	74¾
550 do.....s3	80⅛	175 do	74¾
50 do.....s10	80⅛	100 do	75
300 do.....b30	80⅛	100 do.....s15	75
100 do........c	80¾	150 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	68⅝
50 do.....b30	80¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '65	101¼	150 Canton Company..	17¾
1,000 M.C R.8 ℘ ct. 1st m.S.F.Conv't bs.	91	150 do.....b60	17¾
		100 Harlem R. Pref..b7	36½
1,000 Mich.So.2d m.bs.	42½	50 Mich. Cent. R..s60	46
10 Bank of Commerce.	99½	20 do	46⅛
85 Pacific M. S. Co....	79	50 do	46¼
75 do	78¾	10 Gal. & Chi. R.	75
500 N. Y. Cen. R...b30	80⅞	150 do.....b30	75¼
200 do	80⅞	220 do	75¾
200 do.....b60	81	200 do	75⅜
200 do.....b3	81	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	69
250 do	81⅛	25 Mil. & Miss. R.	5½
100 do.....b60	81¼		

Thursday, Sept. 22—P. M.

Although the Stock Exchange opened this forenoon under the dull feeling noticed at the close yesterday, the demand for most of the Railways soon gradually improved, and before the dealings finally left off the firmer tone of the market was fully established again. The business accomplished to-day was scarcely up to the average amount of the previous two or three days. It was fairly distributed, however, and the recovery in prices was quite general on New-York Central and the Western Roads. The first named led the Share market, as usual of late, and new buyers were reported on hand from the line of the Road, stimulated by the active and largely increased traffic of September, which is said, on Albany authority, to have gone ahead of last year nearly $100,000 the first fifteen days of the month. The price of the Stock opened this morning at 80½ and left off after the Second Board firm at 81⅜ ℘ cent. Early in the day the tendency to depression noticed yesterday in some of the Western shares continued until after the first call of the list, when the bids for Galena and Rock Island were advanced ⅜@½ ℘ cent. The former in the afternoon brought 75⅜ ℘ cent.; Rock Island closed 69@69¼; Illinois Central 67½@67¾; Toledo 24½@24¾; Michigan Guaranteed 23⅝@24, and Michigan Central 46¼@46½. The exact returns of traffic on the Rock Island line since the first week in September have not been received at the office here, but in round numbers are said to be $30,000 @ $35,000, the second week, and promise about the same the third week, say $65,000 for the fortnight, against $41,000 same two weeks last year. In Reading shares there was uneasiness, partly on account of rumored damage to the Pennsylvania Canals connected with the Coal Trade. The stock closed 45⅜ ℘ cent. There was a further decline of 1@1½ ℘ cent. in Pacific Mail shares, the price closing 79½@79 ℘ cent. A good deal of *short* stock falls due in the course of a few days, on cheap contracts made late in July or early in August, and a correspondent suggests to us that the parade of opposition advertisements and preliminary rumors of what is to be done with the mails for California after the 1st October, are cunningly shaped with the view of buying in Pacific "at a great sacrifice!" We have no means of knowing how near this friend may be to the true mark. It is our business to give the reported arrangements on both sides, as we find them advertised under responsible names or vouched for by responsible parties. In pursuance of this practice we now state that the friends of the Pacific Mail claim to-day that the Post-Office contract after the 1st October is quite as likely to come to their Company as to any other party, and that even the Nicaragua route is now as much within their control as Vanderbilt's. Panama shares were steady at 117½@117¾. State Stocks rather dull, and only a moderate business in Railway Mortgages. The Illinois Construction Bonds brought 89 ℘ cent.; Missouri Sixes 84¾. The general market in the afternoon left off firm.

In the Foreign Exchanges for the mail on Saturday the movement is not yet large, but bills are firmly held within the last quotations—110@110½ on London, and f5.16¼@f5.14⅜ on Paris. Some South Carolina Bank Sterling brought 110⅛ ℘ cent., and Southern Francs are held f5.16¼@f5.15. The sight rates on London are 110⅝ ℘ cent., and on Paris f5.11¼. The export demand for Gold is to a liberal amount for the two steamers sailing on Saturday; the total shipments of the week will be about the same as the average of the preceding two weeks—say $2,000,000. This sum will be replaced on Monday or Tuesday, should the *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, make her usual prompt time, with the California remittance of Sept. 5. The Mail steamer on the Pacific side left San Francisco with $2,123,000 and 600 passengers.

The Discount rates continue easy on strictly prime lists of paper, 6@6½ ℘ cent. for 30@60 days, and 7@7½ ℘ cent. for 4@6 months. Loans on demand are also easy at 5@6 ℘ cent. on Stock collateral, and 6@7 ℘ cent. on pledge of Bills Receivable. The Customs, to-day, are $89,000; other receipts by the Sub-Treasury, $35,000; disbursements, $234,000; balance, this afternoon, $5,075,931.

The St. Louis *Republican* thus reports on the Money Market of that city:

"The remarks suitable to Money movements here through the first part of last week apply to the close of it. Exchange on the East became a little more difficult to be obtained, and may be stated to have been short of the demand, and firm at the usual rate of ¾ premium in bankable funds and 1¼ currency. New-Orleans was ¾ premium for bankable funds. There is, however, but little demand for Exchange on New-Orleans. The demand for New-York Exchange has been good, and parties have had difficulty to procure it at ¾. We note a sale of $10,000 on Saturday, at 1 ℘ cent., but regular customers are supplied to the extent of their claims at ¾.

Currency is more abundant. Some of the brokers recently refusing to sell at ¼ were on Saturday trying to sell at ⅜ to ⅜. It may be quoted, buying, ⅛ to ¼; selling, ⅜ to ⅜. Money matters seem to be growing a little easier. The deposits of some of the institutions daily increased during the week. Payments have been promptly met, as a general remark, at all the institutions."

The Hartford and New-Haven Road made the following business for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31:

Income from passengers		$397,567 76
Income from freight		283,713 08
Income from rents, expresses and mails		42,179 44
Total		$723,460 29
Working expenses	$352,193 45	
Interest on bonds	57,198 16	—$409,391 61
Net earnings		$314,068 68

The Mails by the *Arabia*, at Boston, reached this City, at a late hour, this afternoon.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 6th September, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,789,691	Decrease	£ 26,789
Other deposits	13,067,400	Increase	326,567
Rest	3,713,802	Increase	24,781

On the other side of the account:

Governm't Securities	11,220,018	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	19,016,870	Increase.	24,988
Notes unemployed	9,127,140	Increase.	265,195

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,317,440; being a decrease of £221,165 and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £16,636,422, showing an increase of £95,968 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSULS—WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

	Aug.	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
		Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	3	95⅛	95⅝	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	95⅝
Mon.	5	95⅛	95⅝	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	95⅝
Tues.	6	95⅛	95¾	95⅝	95⅛	95¾	95⅝
Wed.	7	95⅜	95⅝	95⅛	95⅜	95⅝	95⅛
Thur.	8	95⅜	95⅝	96⅛	95⅜	95¾	95¾
Friday	9	95¼	95⅜	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent., 1875	76@78
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent., 1875	79@81
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent., (Freeland,) 1860	83@85
Illinois Central $100 shares, $60 paid	39@37 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., 1860	80@85
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., 1869	80@82
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent. Sinking Fund,'82	83@85
Michigan Central $100 shares	40@45
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Sink. Fund, 1883	53@58
Michigan S. and N. Indiana $100 shares	5@10
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. Sink. Fund, '83	84@86
New-York Central 7 ℘ cent. Sink. Fund, '64	93@95
New-York Central 7 ℘ cent. Sink. Fund, '76	92@94
New-York Central $100 shares	68@70 xd.
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent. Bonds, con. '71	15@25
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	15@25
New-York and Erie 3d mortage, 1883	62@64
New-York and Erie Bonds, con. 1862	15@25
New-York and Erie $100 shares	5@10
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 1st mort. conv	88@90
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 2d mortgage	92@94
Pennsylvania Central Bds., $50 shares	35@40
Philadelphia and Reading 1st mortgage, 1860	83@88
Philadelphia and Reading 2d mortgage, 1870	73@78
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	20@24

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 9th of September contained the monthly returns of the Bank of France, made up to the preceding night. Increase, cash, six and three-quarter millions francs; decrease, bills discounted, not yet due, twenty-two and a half millions; advances, seven one-third millions; bank-notes, thirty-five and a half millions; current accounts, three one-third millions.

Banks and Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While our banks are required to make an exhibit of their concerns and condition every week, insurance companies are required to do so only once a year, unless oftener ordered by the Comptroller. For this distinction there can be no good reason. The law is simply and deplorably at fault. On the exhibit made by banks their stocks go up or down, according to the actual condition disclosed. There are not much, if any, less than one hundred insurance companies in this City, whose stock is in the aggregate many millions. The confidence reposed in its value is a stretch of faith, not a reliance on fact, as in the case of the banks. The confidence is reposed necessarily in these institutions to untold millions extent by insurers, who have no such guarantee as to their condition and soundness that the bank bill-holder has. The latter can point to the weekly bank exhibit—the former to the annual statement of the Comptroller, or to the last report of the commission appointed by that officer to make a special examination. Why not have at least a monthly insurance report? In the absence, at the present moment, of any law compelling such reports, why will not the Comptroller order an examination, as it is his duty to do whenever there appears to be a necessity for it? When we consider the distinction made by the laws between banks and insurance companies, is there not a necessity for such an examination at this moment?

The past season has been one of unexampled prosperity with Insurance Companies. Since there is no maxim more sound than that prosperity begets laxity, carelessness and even corruption sometimes, in the opinion of many who have thought of the subject, the Comptroller could not do a better service to the community, or to the really sound companies, than to direct an immediate examination. If there has been a change, even in a single instance, of the securities, a replacing of good for bad or indifferent ones, such a fact would abundantly justify such a step by the Comptroller. The Fall insurance season, the most important of the whole year, is at hand, and insurers have a special interest in knowing the condition of Insurance companies. At any rate, if there are weak or unsound ones, now is the time to know it.

INSURER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS of 1865 and 1874.
NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. STOCK of 1875.
NEW-YORK FIVE PER CENT. STOCK of 1860, 1874 and 1875, for investments and banking purposes.
THOMPSON BROTHERS No. 2 Wall-st.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *viâ* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Sept. 24, at 2½ o'clock.

FOR CUBA.

The mails by the steamship *De Soto*, hence for Havana and New-Orleans, will close at the Post-office on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 11½ o'clock.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.		Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.				
Anglo-Saxon	Sept.	24	Quebec	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Sept.	24	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Sept.	24	New-York	Southa'tn
Persia	Sept.	28	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Oct.	1	New-York	Southa'tn
Nova Scotian	Oct.	1	Quebec	Liverpool
New-York	Oct.	1	New-York	Southa'tn
Arabia	Oct.	5	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	Oct.	8	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Oct.	8	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Oct.	12	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Oct.	12	New-York	Glasgow.
FROM EUROPE.				
John Bell	Sept.	10	Glasgow	Quebec.
Balbec	Sept.	10	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of Baltimore	Sept.	14	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Sept.	14	Southat'n	New-York
North American	Sept.	14	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	Sept.	14	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	Sept.	14	Galway	New-York
FOR CUBA.				
De Soto	Sept.	27	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Oct.	5	New-York	Havana.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.				
Baltic	Oct.	5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Oct.	5	New-York	Aspinwall

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 22—6 P. M.

Flour steady and in fair demand; holders firm; sales 14,000 bbls., at $4 25 for extra State from Spring Wheat; $4 50 for extra Wisconsin from ditto; $4 55@$5 for good to choice extra Canadian, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana; $5 25@$5 50 for double extras, the latter figure for very choice. Wheat in fair demand; market for Spring better; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at 85c.; 1,500 bushels Canadian Club at 87c.; 8,000 bushels Racine Spring, at 85c.; 6,000 red Ohio, at $1,00; afloat, 4,500 bushels white Michigan on private terms; 1,600 bushels white Indiana, at $1 14; and four car-loads white Canadian, at $1 10. Corn scarce and firm; sales 9,000 bushels, at 80c. Barley steady, at 65c. Rye scarce and firm; sales 400 bushels, at 70c. Oats in good demand, scarce and firmer; no sales. Whisky quiet, at 25c. Canal Freights unchanged.

Oswego, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 22—6 P. M.

The unfavorable winds of the last few days have detained a fleet of vessels, which are now supposed to be on this Lake. The market, in consequence, continues poorly supplied with breadstuffs. Wheat is in good milling demand, but the advanced views of holders restricts transactions; Chicago Spring is held at 89c.@90c., with buyers at 87½c.; sales small lots Red Winter, at $1 03. Corn wanted, but none on the spot, and little, comparatively, to arrive soon. Oats continue scarce. Barley advanced, and in good demand; an offer of 80c. was made for Canadian, to arrive, but refused. Canal Freights unchanged. *Canal Exports to-day*—400 bbls. Flour, 10,500 bush Wheat.

Albany, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Flour—Business moderate at yesterday's prices. Wheat is in improved demand for milling, with sales of 10,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 08 for Mediterranean, and $1 30 for white Michigan. Corn, scarce and firmer, with good demand; sales 3,000 bushels Western mixed at 88c. Whisky firm, with fair demand; sales 260 bbls. at 26½c.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Whisky firm at 24c. Provisions firm and active. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c.; Sides 9½c. Western Mess Pork $14 50. Lard in barrels 10½c.@10⅞c.

Chicago, Thursday, Sept. 22—6 P.M.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm; sales 62,000 bushels, at 75c.@76c. for Spring, from store. Corn firm at 71c. Oats firm. *Receipts*—5,500 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—4,800 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 4,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Sugar buoyant and advanced ⅛c.; sales fair, at 6⅛c.@6⅞b.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Flour steady. Wheat dull; White $1 25@$1 30; Red $1 16@$1 18. Corn advanced 2c.@3c.; sales 3,000 bushels; Yellow 86c.@87c. Oats steady at 37c. Whisky 27c.@27½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State fives 92¼; Reading Railroad 22⅝; Morris Canal 50⅛; Long Island Railroad 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad 40.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Europa, for Liverpool—Wm. Everett, the Rev. E. E. Hale, Dr. George Hayward, Jr., George H. Browne, John M. Kupper, Thomas Drake, and James Renwick, of Boston; Mrs. H. L. Hall, of Beverly; W. B. Wood, of Fitchburg; George Fullerton, of East Boston; Madame L. Hoener, of Cambridge; Mrs. A. Gorham, of Providence; Captain P. W. Penhallow, of Portsmouth; Henry C. Barnett, of Belfast; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Martin, J. F. Degsner, J. Stemberg, W. F. Moore, L. Switzer, and G. Doughty, of New-York; H. A. Ward, Miss E. D. Ward, of Rochester; Robert Battery, of Rome, Ga.; Jas. P. Faulkner, of Wisconsin; J. C. Wilson, of Chicago; Miss Haden, and Arthur E. Penny, of England; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Warren, three children and nurse, Mrs. McMillan, of Liverpool; H. T. Parker, two daughters and maid, Mme. de Laueney and two children, of London; J. Carlenot, of Paris; Mr. Goldstein, of Huddersfield, Eng.; F. Justus, of Hamburg; James Broome, of Manchester; James Lumsden, and James Sutherland, of Glasgow.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Alex. Fosset, wife and servant, Mrs. O. Morse, Thos. Ford, J. M. Littlehall, Miss Easy, N. Curtis and wife, Mrs. Van Wagenen and nurse, Mrs. J. G. Galligant, M. D. Levy, Mrs. J. Huggins, Mrs. D. A. Williamson, Jas. Boulter and wife, W. W. Tyler, Chas. E. Pratt, John Fear, Edward Dowe, T. Prendergrast, Jas. O'Byrne, T. P. Denham, Miss M. A. Cogswell, Mrs. Ann Loring, [illegible] C. P. Condit, John Trawick, Jas. R. Brown, [illegible] Knight, P. T. Hubbard, J. T. Miller, Mrs. [illegible] Boyrer, J. Thomas, M. Fromberg and wife, [illegible] F. Gragot, wife and nurse, Mrs. L. J. Dav[illegible] Davis, J. M. Anderson, Miss A. A. Thomp[illegible] Buckley, A. Henman, G. C. Deub, L. W. [illegible] W. H. Wescott and infant, John F. Bla[illegible] Griset, S. B. Dinsmore, E. H. Taylor, E. O'[illegible] E. J. Taylor, Mrs. A. Gilbert, Mrs. Southe[illegible] and nurse, G. N. Knight, Jas. Mardin, Chas[illegible] Haley, Sigismond Peiser, M. Hernstadt, [illegible] and lady, M. N. Downer, M. Dean, and 50 in [illegible]

In steamship Columbia for Charleston—E. [illegible] J. S. Holden, Miss Craig, Miss M. J. Putnam, [illegible] Buckman, Mrs. J. Baker, Miss Wien, Miss [illegible] Stevens, J. H. Wrede, Miss R. Manaham, [illegible] J. J. Jacobus, P. Emanuel, F. C. Matthiesson, [illegible] C. Dailey, Miss J. A. Dailey, Miss M. J. Sum[illegible] Mrs. Geo. Mixer, O. Roubicu and lady, J. M. [illegible] son, Miss J. Toocker, Miss M. McDonald, M[illegible] nald, F. Fibbs, John Lynch, A. H. Smith, F. [illegible] O. K. Hellard, J. Corbett, E. J. Leaith and [illegible] Adams, N. Greenman, W. B. Bristol, W. A[illegible] D. Moffatt, Mrs. Ogden, Miss S. M. Whit[illegible] Morris, Mrs. Morris, Miss Tully, Miss S[illegible] Ballheimer, lady and children, H. Waller, [illegible] per, Dr. T. S. Fox, J. H. Bruming, O. Men[illegible] A. Drener, Miss Brower, E. H. Sefton, A. [illegible] D. H. Silcox, J. McElrath, W. G. Smith, R. [illegible] Garfunkle, S. Ashheim, P. Hayden, P. Co[illegible] Roberts, John Roberts, M. Meyer, John Wa[illegible] zalles, J. Chambers, W. Morton, T. Shean, [illegible] A. Loryes, H. Klim, J. Harrington, J. G[illegible] Pinkerson, R. Griel, J. Hopkins, A. G. S[illegible] Stirling, M. Lang, L. Wright, W. H. Kenny [illegible] the steerage.

In steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk, Peters[illegible]—J. Waugh, I. Badgley, Miss L. Everett, Miss [illegible] len, W. K. Mills, Mrs. J. Johnson, Jr., J. [illegible] B. Wilbur, Mrs. Colwell and servant, Mrs. [illegible] Hillard and lady, Mrs. D. W. Walker, Miss [illegible] Murge, lady and child, Mrs. A. M. Binnister, A. [illegible] more, Henry Tyler, John H. Tyler, Mrs. J. [illegible] child, J. H. Collier, J. Robertson, child [illegible] G. Potter, Mrs. O. Windsor, J. Blaysingh[illegible] J. D. Vanname, A. Bushe, and 12 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk, &c.—[illegible] Moore, J. A. Hallett and lady, W. R. McC[illegible] A. Bowen, Mrs. E. Kimbley, A. Eachburg [illegible] Morse, J. Reece and son, T. A. Rust, lady [illegible] and servant, C. B. Whitney and lady, [illegible] Hamilton, P. H. Taylor, F. Barron, J. [illegible] Wolford, John May, T. McCann, W. B. Rob[illegible] Jordan, S. G. Baptist, P. Miller, A. Mann, O. Smith.

In steamer James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. E. L. Carter, G. Simpson, H. Drypolcher, J. J. Fredelim, Thos. Hennessy, C. Gansell, F. O. Ortletab, Mrs. M. V. B. Rowland, R. F. Reynolds, P. O'Donnell, G. Austin, L. Kirtland, John Hubbard, L. C. and L. H. Sandey, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 48 | Sun sets.... 5 57 | Moon rises.. 2 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 02 | Gov. Island. 5 51 | Hell Gate.... 7 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Bark Restless, Lothrop, St. Martha, Handy & Everett.

Brig Venus, Goodspeed, Sisal, E. Escheveria.

Schooners Clermont, Johnson, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Seguine, Kingsland, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; M. Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; A. B. Terry, Wedmore, New-Haven, master; Lion, Taylor, Washington, Demill & Co.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 5 P. M., Cape Romaine light bearing southwest, distance 20 miles, exchanged signals with steamship Marion, for Charleston. Wednesday, 21st, at 12, noon, passed steamer Empire City, bound S.; at 4 P. M., same day, exchanged signals wi'h steamer Nashville, 25 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, bound S.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, via Provincetown, (where she put in in distress,) with mdse. and 35 passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. During the N. E. gale of the 18th, while off Cape Cod, sprung a leak, and threw overboard 400 bbls. sugar and syrup. She still leaks, and is kept free by her donkey pumps. She will, after discharging her cargo, go on the dock for repairs.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Rambler, (of Boston,) Lothrop, Jarvis Island May 1, via Hampton Roads 2 ds., with guano to J. B. Hardy & Co. May 7, passed the Island of Ganges, and saw a ship, supposed American, ashore and dismantled; could not ascertain who she was. July 22, no lat. or lon., boarded bark Agnes, of and from New-York for Mauritius, and procured some provisions from her. Sept. 20, took a pilot from boat James Avery, No. 9.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Aug. 10, with mdse. and 310 passengers, all well, to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the entire passage. 15th inst., lat. 43, lon. 62, experienced a violent hurricane from S. W. and W. N. W., with a heavy dangerous sea running. 17th, lat. 41, lon. 67, had another very heavy blow from S. and N. W., with a high cross sea running. 20th, at 4 P. M., 12 miles S. E. of Navesinck, took a pilot from boat No. 7, and at 8 P. M. came to anchor in the lower Bay.

Ship Mortimer Livingston, Samson, Sunderland 65 ds., with coal H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Chamberlain & Phelps. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage. Sept. 15, Louis Brener, a native of France, was missed, supposed he fell overboard.

Ship Dorisane, (Br., of Liverpool,) Finleayson, Marseilles July 9, with mdse. to Breithaupt & Wilson. Had light westerly winds to the eastward of the Banks, since then heavy gales.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, (of Blue Hill,) Milliken, St. Jago de Cuba 25 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. 16th and 17th inst., had a heavy gale from S. E.

Bark Texana, Brand, Mystic 12 hours, in ballast to master. The T. is a new vessel, about 350 tons burden; was towed to this City by steamtug J. L. Lockwood.

Brig Roan, Johnson, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Georgiana, Scavery, Elizabethport, with coal, for Frankfort.

Schr. Hunter, Walker, Rondout, coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Jackson, East Greenwich 2 ds.

Schr. George Hoyt, Hoyt, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast.

WIND—During the day from E. N. E., with fog and rain.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 21—The U. S. Mail steamship Augusta arrived at 6:30 Wednesday evening. All well.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Rachel.—This ship lays about three-quarters of a mile in S. W. from the tail of the bank buoy, heading S. W., is full of water to her lower hatches. Has 800 tons of salt in her lower hold, between decks, one ton iron, earthenware, liquorice paste, and some few pkgs. of dry goods or woolens.

Capt. Merritt, the Underwriters' Agent, has her in charge; has one steam-pump at work, and has sent for a second, which he expects will keep her free. In the meantime, her cargo between decks will be discharged, and the ship got off without much damage, under favorable circumstances.

The Rachel rates A 2½, built in Calais, Me., and owned in Boston by C. Scudder & Co.; was surveyed in New-York January, 1859.

Loss of Ship Helen A. Miller.—Falkland Islands, June 11.—I have to inform you of the loss of the ship Helen A. Miller, under my command, and bound to San Francisco. Having encountered very heavy weather off Cape Horn, which caused the ship to leak so much that it required the utmost exertions to keep her afloat; bore up for Falkland Islands, with hopes of getting to Port Stanly, but found we could not keep the ship afloat; ran her ashore on Port San Carlos, to try and save a portion of her cargo. I will be able to save a portion with slight damage. JOHN SWEENY, Master.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The Helen A. Miller was built in Baltimore in 1851, is 510 tons register, rates A 1½, and is owned by John Sweeny.

Spoken, &c.

Compromise—ship, bound E., was passed, Aug. [illegible], lat. 45 40, lon. 36.

Irma—bark, from Philadelphia, strg. S. W., Aug. 23, lat. 19 37, lon. 75 53.

Rebecca and Maria—ships, stdg. E., was passed, Sept. 12, lat. 43, lon. 60.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER ARABIA.]

Liverpool, Sept. 7—Arr. ships Thornton, Collins, from New-York; 9th, Union, Hubbard, St. John; Baltic, Zerega, do.; Compromise, Child, Miramiche.

Sailed Sept. 6—Ship Benj. Adams, Chase, New-York.

Hamburgh, 14th—Sld. Humboldt, Boysen, for New-York.

Bordeaux, 6th—Sld. Union, Davis, for New-York.

Cuxhaven, 5th—Sld. Maine, Haack, for New-York.

Cadiz, 31st ult.—Arr. C. E. Kelly, Pote, from New-York; Caroline White, White, do.

Falmouth, 6th—Arr. H. B. Mildmay, Webb, from Akyab.

Malaga, Aug. 26—Arr. Ida D. Rogers, Rogers, from New-York.

Smyrna, Aug. 24—Arr. Florence, Smith, from Boston; 28th, E. H. Yarrington, Gorham, do.